

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 324.]

APRIL 1, 1819.

[3 of Vol. 47.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT questioning the nautical abilities of the officers employed in the late arctic voyages, I presume it will not be disputed that the expeditions to the Pole and Baffin's Bay have both proved complete failures.

On the first rumour of Capt. Ross's return, it was given out that he had discovered that Baffin's Bay was a bay! and those who have only looked at modern charts, and seeing in them no more of the coast laid down than what is usually frequented by the whalers, and of course satisfactorily explored,—were at first disposed to give him credit for having added something to the stock of our geographical knowledge. But the fact is, that the whole amount of his discovery was as well known a hundred and fifty years ago as it is at this moment. I have examined many old maps and globes, and found them all to agree in this. It is only in the sea charts that the connecting line of the coast is not shown; and the reason for the omission is obvious. The sea charts are drawn expressly for the guidance of mariners, and contain nothing but what has been well authenticated.

About the beginning of the last century nautical knowledge was much less correct, and less scruple was accordingly made in delineating the result of such observations as those of Baffin; hence it is that we find the great western Baltic, which bears his name, laid down in the old maps as a bay,—while subsequent and more accurate publications have omitted the northern coast.

Now, sir, the general fact being previously ascertained,—at least as far as all useful and practical purposes re-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

quired, that Baffin's Bay was a bay,—it may be asked what could induce the Admiralty to seek the north-west passage in that quarter. On this point an answer should be given; and I have no doubt it will turn out, that the blunder originated in some vague information respecting *Sound Repulse*, which has never been explored. If this should prove to be the case, it will remain for the Admiralty to explain why Capt. Ross was sent on that wild-goose expedition, from which he returned with a cock-and-a-bull story about red snow. Blushes constitute the only red that should have been exhibited on this occasion.

Of the existence of a sound running westward, and not explored beyond the seventy-sixth degree of west longitude, there was no question. Into that sound Capt. Ross, we are informed, accidentally sailed, and found it for many leagues with lofty peaked and snowy mountains on the south side, and a swelling, but less abrupt, land on the north. While he was thus sailing into a deeper, a warmer, and a wider expanse of water, he suddenly turned round, and came home as fast as he could to tell Mr. Croker.

Two reasons have been assigned for this sudden abandonment of the objects of the expedition. The first is, that Capt. Ross himself saw land at the bottom of the sound or gulf; and the second, that his instructions ordered him to return home on a particular day; and that day happened to be the very one on which the success of the enterprise depended.

Upon these points I beg leave to make a few observations.

It is evident that the Admiralty do

C c

not

not think Capt. Ross saw the land,—for another expedition is now fitting out to explore this inlet, estuary, or sound; or, at least, it is thought that the channel took a turn, and the land that Capt. Ross says he saw, may have been only a bend of the coast.

But, granting that Capt. Ross really did see the land, and that he did ascertain that the sound was not a strait, but a gulf,—it would be highly satisfactory were he to describe the appearance of the land at the bottom. For in no other part of the world is there any such gulf or estuary as this is said to be,—namely, with lofty peaked mountains on the one side, and swelling undulated land on the other,—except where there is a gradual approximation in the features and character of the one to that of the other; and, therefore, unless Capt. Ross saw this approximation, he ought not to have supposed that the land, which we give him credit for having seen, was actually united to the two sides of the gulf or estuary. We would even go farther, and say that, unless he actually saw the union, he ought, as an investigator, to have considered the land before him as an island, until he had discovered that it was not. If it was a low track, the inference should have been that it was an isthmus; for, in every part of the world, where low lands are found at the bottom of gulfs and estuaries, this is invariably the case; the sea is always found on the other side, and not far distant. If, therefore, in this instance, the land appeared flat and low, Capt. Ross ought to have expected that another estuary would be found beyond it,—especially as the sea had been seen in that direction both by Herne and Mackenzie.

With respect to the deepening and increasing warmth of the water, and the swell,—all these phenomena are quite reconcileable with a gulph of a particular form; and I am not inclined to found any reason against Capt. Ross's spirit of enterprise on them. But, had he discovered a current setting either way,—like those of the straits of Gibraltar, or the Hellespont,—the case would have been different. I do not, however, recollect, at this moment, if any current has been observed in the straits of Magellan, which pass from ocean to ocean. The passage through the sound, entered by Capt. Ross, and formerly by Sir James Lancaster,—if there is a passage that way,—will, in all proba-

bility, be found to resemble that by the straits of Magellan.

With respect to the polar expedition, it is admitted on all hands that it was undertaken with a persuasion that a great change had been experienced in the temperature of the frozen zone; and also that the ocean extended over the pole. It is unnecessary here to examine the grounds on which the former of these persuasions rested, or to allude critically to the opinions in the Quarterly Review on that subject; the absurdity of which has rendered the *natural* philosophy of that journal a laughing-stock to every body but the ashamed and mortified individuals concerned in the management. The public has sometimes been amused at the squintings of political venom, and wondered at the fearless impudence of the personal slander in which the degraded writers connected with that journal have indulged; but it was rather too much to tell untruths in philosophy. Credulous as the class of readers are by whom the Quarterly Review is supported, they were possessed of common sense enough to perceive the ignorance and presumption which dictated that insult to science. It is therefore only proper that we should consign to the contempt which it has so justly merited, the article alluded to; while we enquire on what authority of fact or experience the Admiralty thought that the sea was open to the pole, or rather on what data Messrs. Croker and Barrow have fancied that the globe of the earth must present a maritime surface at the pole.

We will not deny that there may be an estuary of the frozen ocean, that actually reaches to the extremity of the polar axle, and passes over it: but we know that no one at the Admiralty Board is acquainted with the existence of any such thing. On the contrary, it has been ascertained that the temperature of the ocean is nearly the same throughout its whole extent at an equal depth, and the induction from this fact should be, that, if the sea is open to the pole, the ice which interrupts the navigation must be formed on the coasts of undiscovered lands. But the probability, from all that is known, is, that the immediate region of the pole consists of a mountainous congregation of rocks and glaciers. The formation of the icebergs indicates that they have been detached from coasts where waters descend from inland sources; it being quite

quite as clear that they are formed by successive strata of waters spread upon the first frozen surface, as by the overlapping of ice, broken and forced upwards by the fury of the waves. But, according to either theory, it is allowed that the icebergs are formed in connexion with land; and it is not pretended that they are generated in the open sea, by the accidental jostling and congregation of fragments. In those parts of the northern ocean where the icebergs are found stationary, it may, therefore, be presumed that the land is not distant. Now, along the whole circle of the globe, as far as it has been explored above the latitude of Spitzbergen, the masses of ice have been uniformly found stationary; and, reasoning from this fact, it is a fair induction to maintain, that the region of the pole is not *marine*, but *terrene*. What renders this conclusion,—for still it is but an inference,—the more plausible is, that the Russians, on the northern shores of their Asiatic dominions, have seen several points of land protruding from beneath the eternal frosts and snows of the frozen ocean; and on one of these naked elbows of the covered earth they have found traces of the spot having been visited.

Instead, therefore, of sending an expedition to the pole to hoist, as it has been waggishly observed, the British flag on the top of it, I contend that it would have been more consonant to the knowledge of the age, had the expedition explored that unknown sea which lies between the North Cape and Behring's Straits.

I have taken the liberty to send you these remarks, in the hope that the public will be induced to look somewhat strictly into the official accounts of these fruitless and futile undertakings.

This is rendered more necessary, as it is currently reported, that Capt. Ross obliged all the gentlemen who kept journals or made drawings of remarkable objects, to deliver them up to him; and that these have been made use of by persons connected with the Admiralty, and the Quarterly Review, to furbish up a catch-penny account of the *red snow voyage*. There may, however, be malice in this report, for we find that the journal of an officer is to constitute the first number of the new periodical work of *Voyages and Travels*, announced for publication in the course of next month; which would not have

been the case, had there been any truth in the report alluded to. At all events, it is gratifying to observe, that we are to obtain some account of the voyage, unadulterated by official speculations on the weather.

G. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREEABLY to your request, I am happy in giving you my ideas relative to the systems of education published by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, accompanied with the plan I adopt in my school, containing upwards of 300 boys, in the neighbourhood of London.

In classing boys, I differ both from Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, because I frequently take in boys who can read well and who have no knowledge of writing or cyphering; therefore, I consider that I should retard their further progress in reading by putting them in the first class, and keeping them there till they had made sufficient progress in writing and cyphering to join the class they are capable of reading in; and classing them according to their progress in reading I consider equally injurious, because, in that case, boys are put to write words of three or four syllables dictated by the monitor before they know how to make a letter; consequently, they will never write a well proportioned hand.

Lancaster's system of arithmetic consider equally erroneous, because there is no check on idle boys. I also think it a wrong idea either that boys *are not* capable of cyphering until they are in the fifth class of reading, or that they *are* capable of cyphering when in the fifth class of reading: I have frequently seen boys cyphering on Lancaster's system who could not read their own figures,—these I call incapable; I also disapprove of Lancaster's plan of inspecting the writing which is done by the boy who sits at the top of the desk,—a place he obtains by coming to school first in the morning, unless he lose it by bad spelling in the course of the day, which is very seldom the case, because he sits next to the monitor, and can correct his errors by the dictating board: thus, perhaps, the most stupid boy in the class goes to inspect the rest, and, from his ignorance, passes over many blunders, and, in some cases, even makes wrong what was right: in one school that I visited, (being intimate with the master,) I pointed out this error; which he denied, saying, I should

find very few unnoticed; but, by his permission, I sent out every boy who had errors uncorrected by the inspectors; and, to his great surprise, they amounted to 196. Mr. Lancaster's mode of reading I think preferable to Dr. Bell's, the latter having from forty to sixty boys in a draft, with only one monitor: in consequence, I have observed many escape his notice, the draft being so large, the monitor, standing in the centre, cannot hear sufficiently well to regulate the rise and fall of the voice. Another error I observed in the national schools is, the pausing nearly as long, and dropping the voice as much, at a comma as at a period: with very little perseverance, boys may be taught to keep their stops correctly without leaving off to count, one, two, three, &c. as I conceive that is the cause of their dropping the voice at a comma.

In spelling, Dr. Bell calls the reiterating of syllables a waste of time; but, on that head, I must give the preference to Mr. Lancaster, particularly in long words.

The plan I adopt is to let every boy find his own level in each of the three distinct branches of education (see specimen of Report Book). Thus I have nine classes in *reading*, four in *writing*, and about twenty in *cyphering*: the latter vary in proportion as forward boys leave, and younger ones come to the school; for every rule I have a separate class.

In *reading*, I expect every boy to spell any words that the monitor shall dictate from his lesson; and the boys, in the two higher classes, to question each other on what they have read.

In *writing*, my first class consists of boys learning to make letters and figures, with a monitor to each desk to set them copies, occasionally to guide their hands, &c.: the second class, of those who can make their letters tolerably well, and write words of three or four letters dictated by the monitor without any copy; and also figures, dictated in like manner from 10 to 999.

The third class write words of two syllables, &c. The fourth class words of five or six syllables, bills of parcels, receipts, &c. also dictated by the monitor. I always let them write the same words twice over; the slate is first filled with words spelt aloud by the monitor, which, having been examined and rubbed out, they write the same words again, each being distinctly pronounced, but leaving the boys to spell from memory: this

method I find improves them in spelling much more than Lancaster's plan of letting the monitor spell the words every time. I appoint regular inspectors from the best class, who can spell any words used in the school. In *cyphering*, I form about fifteen boys in a semi-circle, with a monitor in the centre, who gives out a sum in addition, thus,—

First line	346,549,865
Second line	546,987,432
Third line	462,543,314

When the monitor has given out the whole sum, to prove that all have entered it correctly, the first boy reads, '*three hundred and forty-six millions*;' the second, '*five hundred and forty-nine thousand*;' the third, '*eight hundred and sixty-five*,' &c. &c. till the sum has been read twice through, each boy reading three figures as above: then the first boy begins, saying aloud, '*four and two are six*;' the next says, '*and five are eleven*;' and the next says, '*put down one under the four and carry one*:' therefore, each boy reads aloud his figures in turn, and all the others are on the alert to take his place if he says wrong. On leaving, the first three boys are entitled to a reward, in the proportion of three to the first, two to the second, and one to the third, and are allowed to take the head of the class the next day.

The daily attendance of the boys is denoted in columns by marking a diagonal line from right to left against the names of those who are absent in a morning, and from left to right when absent in the afternoon; the cross, therefore, shews the absence for the whole day.

The progress in each class through the several branches of instruction is noted by the number of the class being inserted in the week whenever a boy is removed; some of the classes being examined weekly in rotation to ascertain their improvement.

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.—S. Augustin.

SIR,

THE Germans have just set the noble example of forming an union between the two great branches of the Protestant faith. This coalition originated in the Grand Duchy of Nassau; was adopted in Bavaria, as noticed in your forty-sixth volume, p. 508; and has since extended throughout the Protestant provinces. The Lutheran and reformed churches of Prussia met in synod together, at the invitation of their monarch,

monarch, on the 1st of October, 1817; and soon came to an agreement, which was celebrated on the very day of the three hundredth anniversary festival of the reformation. A similar synod of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Hesse Cassel was held at Hanau in May 1818, and attended with the same result. Saxe-Weimar, and many other small states, have followed the example; so that the separate appellations of Lutheran and Calvinist have every where merged in the common appellation of the Evangelical Church. In Switzerland, a similar change has been effected; the church of Geneva has held public deliberations of analogous tendency; and the French Protestants, under the superintendence of Mr. Marron, have acquiesced in the suppression of antiquated articles of faith, and in the declaration that their church acknowledges no other rule of doctrine than the Holy Scriptures. Thus, the continental Protestants have now only one gospel, one temple, one divine instructor, and one mode of communion; and, what is singular and highly honourable to the state of general instruction among their ministers, this re-union was every where accomplished with the greatest ease, and without any outcry being raised against it. What remains to be done, (says the writer from whom we are borrowing,) is to accomplish an additional union with our Catholic brethren.

Papal supremacy (he observes,) is the great, and perhaps the only, obstacle to this holy consummation; but this obstacle, it may be hoped, will not long remain in the way, as the greater number of Catholic princes in Germany feel an ardent desire to free themselves and their people from the shackles of hierarchic usurpation. A remarkable instance of this may be observed in the princely protection shown to Baron Wessenburg, the intended Bishop of Constance, whose controversy with the Romish see is so curiously and authentically detailed in a pamphlet, entitled, "Reformation in the Catholic Church of Germany; printed for Ackerman 1819."

One of the charges made against this Baron Wessenburg is, that, in conjunction with five other clergymen, he had formed and expressed the purpose of banishing every idea of the divinity of Jesus Christ from Germany; so that, allowing for malignant exaggerations, it is probable there is some latent suspicion of Socinian opinions among these reformers. And, indeed, from a gentle-

man who recently returned from Germany, the writer of this statement learns, that the practical change of doctrine in the Protestant pulpits is generally tending in a direction contrary to mysticism of every kind. The Scriptures are commented in the spirit of historic criticism, and the theory of doctrine is rather expounded as matter of information concerning the past, than as at all likely to be influential on the future condition of mankind.

How melancholy it is to turn from such a spectacle of philosophic illumination to the ridiculous state of religiosity at home. Our British missionaries are carrying out every where the cast-off rags of Romanism, and teaching doctrines which learning has overthrown and reason has condemned. Some efforts ought to be made to circulate in this country a sounder and more liberal sort of instruction. Juries must exert themselves to terminate the intolerance of our prosecutors of opinions: and parliament ought to declare that those silly doctrines which the law understands by Christianity, are not part and parcel of the law of the land.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR benevolent exertions to improve the situation of the prisoners in our gaols, lead me to hope that you will insert in an early number of your Magazine the following account of the good effects of improved prison discipline and of mild laws, exhibited in the economy of the prisons of Philadelphia. It is taken from a pamphlet entitled, "*A Comparative View of Mild and Sanguinary Laws, &c. by the Duc de Liancourt.*"

In 1776 the legislature of Pennsylvania undertook the reformation of the Penal Laws: they reserved the punishment of death, which had been inflicted upon almost every species of theft, for murder, and a few other great crimes; and, for smaller offences, substituted in its stead—whipping, imprisonment, and public labour. The experience of a few years demonstrated the numberless inconveniences of public labour: crimes became so numerous that the prisons were found incompetent to contain the increasing number of the convicted. At this period, some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia formed themselves into a society, with the view of alleviating the miseries of the prisons, of ascertaining their defects, and of pointing

pointing out to the government the prevailing abuses. This society was the occasion of an additional mitigation of the penal code. In 1790 the legislature abolished the punishments of public labour, of mutilation, and of whipping; and substituted, in their stead, imprisonment, fine, and reparation for the crime committed. The same law gave it in charge to a board of inspectors to make (with the approbation of the judges, &c.) such alterations as might be necessary for the internal management of the prisons. Regulations were speedily concerted, and, the necessary alterations in the buildings being made, the new discipline commenced. The trials already made have so fully answered expectation, that, during the last year, the legislature has proceeded to a further mitigation of its penal code, and has confined the punishment of death to premeditated murder.

It is only in that part of the Philadelphia prison which is appropriated to convicts that the new discipline has at present been introduced. Those convicts who are condemned for crimes heretofore punishable with death, are always sentenced to solitary confinement during a part of their detention. Those convicts who are not under solitary confinement have work assigned them, adapted to their strength and capacity. Every one is paid in proportion to his labour: out of the profits, the prisoner is obliged to pay his board, and the price or hire of the instruments he uses, he pays, also, the expences of prosecution, and a fine, as a reparation of his crime. As the prisoner is never put in irons; as blows, ill-treatment, and threats, are strictly forbidden; as, in fine, the whole discipline of this house of correction tends to make it a house of amendment,—the office of gaoler cannot be repugnant to the feelings of a well-inclined individual. The salary is a very good one, and the wages of the under-officers sufficient for their stations. The frequent visits of the inspectors ensure, in some measure, the integrity of the keepers, and prevent every species of exaction. The prisoners are never permitted the use of fermented liquors; laughing, singing, bawling, and mutual reproaches are prohibited, and long conversations. The turnkeys are constantly parading in the passages, in the courts, and among the prisoners. The prisoners are punished for disobedience to the orders of the house, and for idleness, by solitary confinement, inflicted

by the gaoler; who is obliged, as soon as possible, to report what he has done to the inspectors. This is the only punishment known in the gaol, the gaoler and turnkeys are forbidden even to carry sticks, lest, in the moment of passion, they should strike a prisoner, and break in upon that system of tranquillity and impartial justice from which is expected so much benefit. The new regimen has produced a remarkable change in the health of the prisoners, which is evident in the physician's bill, which formerly amounted to two or three hundred dollars per quarter, but at present seldom rises above forty. The prisoners have religious instruction afforded them, and religious books are given to those who request them.

The inspectors are permitted to petition the governor for the pardon of prisoners. They make use of this privilege whenever they think themselves well assured of the amendment of the convict, and that he has acquired a sufficient sum of money by his labour, or has the means of subsistence in his family. The convicts, on leaving the prison, receive the overplus of their gains. There are some who dispose of their profits even during the time of their imprisonment for the maintenance of their families; and, such have been the admirable fruits of the new discipline, that, out of those who leave the gaol, whether in consequence of a pardon, or on the expiration of their sentence, not above two in a hundred ever return to it; while, under the old system, the prisons were filled with confirmed criminals, who carried out more vices than they brought in, and were continually returning to their fetters, till they terminated their existence on the scaffold.

The mitigation of the severity of the laws renders the certainty of punishment much greater. When the punishment is proportioned to the offence, juries are less averse to investigate and admit the proofs of guilt: the executive, also, has no sufficient motive to pardon a convict previous to the execution of his sentence, since he has the power of doing it at any time after the criminal has demonstrated that he is worthy* of the indulgence. This certainty of punishment has already proved a great check upon criminality. The regularity and order of the prison, and the uninterrupted and unrelaxed strictness of the discipline to which the prisoners are subjected, contribute to the same end. The arbitrary rule and brutality of
gaolers;

gaolers; fetters put on or withdrawn according to caprice; oaths and imprecations indiscriminately dealt out, and exactions extorted from the prisoners in the former management of the gaols, were ill, but, in the opinion of many of the prisoners, amply compensated to them by the permission of debauchery and excess, by the liquors they were allowed to purchase, and the indolence in which they were indulged. Many have been attached to such a residence by the love of disorder and idleness. The present state of the prison holds out to the offenders no other scenes than those of annihilated liberty, the obligation to labour, and the injunction of regularity and silence. The system of labour, regularity, and exactness, was at first vehemently opposed by the prisoners.

The result of this experiment, after a four years' trial, is—1. That many persons formerly lost to society are restored to it, become useful members of the community, and bring back into it those habits of labour and industry which are the most certain preservatives against wickedness and crimes. It appears, from a table given in the *Duc de Liancourt's* work, that, in the course of these four years, more than two hundred persons have thus been rendered serviceable to the world, to whose lot, according to the old system, it would have fallen, either to have disturbed it as long as they existed, or to have been for ever sequestered from society, or torn from life by the hands of the executioner.—2. That the expence of their detention does not fall upon the public.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners are kept in awe at this moment by five persons, without arms of any kind, and without dogs. Of these, ninety are convicts of the same class with those who, a few years back, were not to be restrained by fetters, whipping, mutilation, nor even by the fear of death; who, when released from prison, were speedily brought back for fresh crimes, but who now, tamed by the unrelaxed exercise of reason, dietetic regimen, strictness, and order, submit without opposition to fixed rules, and are seldom guilty of the slightest act of disobedience. Meanwhile, crimes are become more rare throughout the state, and the tranquillity of the city more complete,—an irrefragable proof of the advantages of the new system, which is farther con-

firmed by the contrary effects observable in all the other states.

From 1787 to 1791, under the old system, there were 594 convicts. From 1791 to 1795, under the new system, there were only 243; though, during the first four years, the prisons were peopled from the city and county of Philadelphia only; and, during the four last years, the whole state of Pennsylvania has sent its convicts in addition. During the first four years, seventy-three criminals were condemned for the second time, and some even five or six times; five convicts only, of those belonging strictly to the new order, have been re-convicted.

E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read your last Supplementary Number with the highest possible interest. So perfect a contrast as the one it presents between the monarchical and republican forms of government, could hardly have been expected to be found in so narrow a compass. In contrasting the state of the peasantry (by far the most numerous class of people in every country,) under the republican government of America, with the same class of people under the monarchical governments of Europe, how different do we find them circumstanced. Under the one government, how free and independent; under the others, how servile, how degraded!

A comparison of the situations of persons filling parallel situations under the two forms of government, renders it peculiarly and strikingly apparent. Beginning with the first efforts of the peasant, we shall find the American "squatter," and the Irish "cottier," pretty nearly upon a level, in the commencement of their pursuits in life. If we watch their progress, we shall find the one gradually improving in his condition, becoming, in time, the proprietor of the land he tills; his labours ultimately crowned with ease and independence; and his children, far from being a burthen to him, serving,—by enabling him to extend its cultivation,—to increase the value of the land he has been enabled to purchase, by his requited industry, and the anti-aristocratical policy of the government under which he has the happiness to live.

How different, how miserably different, is the lot of the unfortunate cottier! His utmost toil scarcely ena-

bles

bles him to pay the rent, taxes, and tithes, extorted from him for the wretched hovel he inhabits, and the small spot of land he holds; and to supply himself and his family with a scanty portion of the coarsest food: no hopes of improvement in his condition cheer him: on the contrary, as his children—the wretched offspring of rags and misery—increase, his wants become greater; till, at last, they plunge him into inextricable poverty,—that poverty which awaits him in his old age, which is the sole inheritance of his children, and the only dowry of his widow!

If we look to the corresponding class of people,—the agricultural labourers,—even in this boasted country, we shall find their situation (paupered as they are by the present abominable system of making the poor-rates auxiliary to the payment of their scanty wages,) very little better, and, in some respects, even worse; worse, in being less independent than the cottier,—from not holding, as he does, a piece of land; which, small as it may be, raises him somewhat in the scale of society, and makes him a little less the slave of another's will than the mere agricultural labourer.

In the higher classes of cultivators, the contrast is not less unfavorable to the monarchical governments. How different is the situation of the third class of American yeomen (as described by Mr. Fearon,) from that of the European farmer. The one the lord of the soil which he cultivates, and having, as Mr. Fearon expresses it, “no one to make him afraid; the other the dependant, and (as far as the fear of being deprived of the means of supporting himself and his family can make him so,) the slave of his landlord; and (which is infinitely more galling,) often, too, of a steward more haughty, proud, and overbearing, than his master. It may, I am aware, be said, that this is not ascribable to the difference between the government of America and those of Europe; but to the peculiar situation of America, and the great abundance there of unoccupied land. But a very little reflection will shew, that it is not from the latter circumstances, but from the republican form of government adopted in America, that it arises. The history of this country furnishes an epoch,—the conquest,—well calculated to explain the cause of this difference.

At that time a general change took place in the proprietors of the soil, and

there was then some resemblance between this country and the present state of America, in the circumstance of there being more land than the population could cultivate. At that period commenced the system of land-ownership,—which, though with many alterations, exists at this day. The government then established being monarchical, its unavoidable concomitant, an aristocracy, required revenues for its support, as well as to enable it to defend the new government against the attacks of the subjugated people. To effect this, large grants of land were made to the newly-created nobles: thus was the whole country parcelled out amongst a favoured few, and the great body of the people shut out from becoming proprietors of the soil; and thus was the cultivator of the earth reduced to a level with the beasts which shared with him in the toil of cultivating it. In time, however, the convenience of the land proprietors induced them to raise the cultivators from the situation of servants to that of tenants. Hence the system of landlord and tenant; a system which, though it may have ameliorated the condition of the cultivators at the time, has ultimately had the effect of placing them in the state of dependence they are now in, even under our present comparatively free constitution.

Suppose, instead of conquering England, the Normans had found it unpeopled, had colonized it, and had established in it a popular government like that of America; and, instead of granting out enormous quantities of land to a few individuals, had allowed each settler to possess only as much land as he and his family could cultivate; how different would be the state of England at this day from what it actually is? Instead of the millions who now form the agricultural class, being, as they are, the dependents of a few extensive land-owners and their stewards, they would be independent yeomen,—men cultivating their own fields, fearless of a landlord's frown;—men who, neither raised above nor depressed below their fellow-creatures, by the varied degrees of artificial rank, would thence acquire that elevation of character and of ideas, which is the natural result of an unconsciousness of inferiority;—men who would act from themselves, and from their own views of things; and who, at an election, would be incapable of being led to the polling booth (as the farmers of

the present day are by their landlords,) in herds, just as their shepherds drive, wherever they please, their timid will-less flocks.

What a noble freedom of constitution would a country, thus peopled, be capable of enjoying, and of eternally preserving; and how different would be a Parliament, elected by such men, from a House of Commons, elected under the influence of close corporations, and a few large landed proprietors! Is not this what America must, in time, become? Is it not a natural result of the system of the sales of land adopted there, and of the restriction on the quantity purchased by individuals, occasioned by the high price of labour, rendering the buying of more land than the purchaser and his family can cultivate unprofitable and useless? Surely it cannot fail to verify, at some future time, (if, indeed, it has not already done so,) Smollett's prediction, that "the continent of North America may become the last asylum of British liberty; and, when the nation is enslaved by domestic despotism, or foreign dominion,—when her substance is wasted, her spirit broken, and the laws and constitution of England are no more,—then those colonies, sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as hapless exiles and ruined refugees." H.

Kentish-Town; Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE generally-received doctrine, that the collision of opposite ideas has a tendency to produce the spark of truth, must be my apology in seeking for the following observations a place in your pages, and in venturing to impugn the reasonings of an author so elegant, forcible, and established in reputation, as Dr. Jarrold,—to one of whose letters my attention has been attracted.

Granting the purity of the writer's intentions, and the ability with which he embodies enlightened methods towards forming the character to future respectability; I yet conceive that his talents are misapplied, in proceeding with the subject under erroneous premises,—because the views of a writer upon education should not be merely directed to the means incumbent upon an instructor to use; but, primarily, to the qualifications which ought firmly to

be established in his heart and understanding.

In no station of life is habitual purity of intention, and consistency of conduct, so requisite as in that of the schoolmaster; and, I doubt not, that there are pedagogues entitled to the high praise of endeavouring to prove the advantages of well-doing, by the proverbially most powerful of all monitors,—example. But, I fear, that, if we take a general view of this class of persons, we shall discover marks of a vindictive spirit, calculated to rob precept of its efficacy. Upon this unpleasant part of my communication I wish not to dwell; but rest the truth of my assertion upon the knowledge of those who have received a public education.

Here it may be remarked, "The evil is in human nature; and why point out irremediable defects?"—My reply is, that the case is not wholly hopeless; and I take upon myself, therefore, to recommend such teachers as most competent to their office, whose lives are regulated by the ameliorating influence of Christianity. Such are the characters best capable of bringing into practice the excellent theory of discipline, tempered by kindness, and improved by well-timed admonition, which Dr. Jarrold recommends. Profession and practice jointly form the medium by which they may be distinguished; but I shall add, (as I may, perhaps, be expected to do, in behalf of the validity of my opinions,) that the evidence of the latter is preponderating.

I am no advocate for Calvinism, nor Calvinist in principle,—as some persons may be ready to conclude; but I do not conceive that I shall stand alone in the belief, that the means of radically improving the state of education, is by exciting increased attention to the qualifications of instructors.

Leominster.

BAKER KING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many persons are prevented from raising asparagus, by thinking it expensive and troublesome, the following method is recommended from experience:—

Make the bed quite flat, five feet wide, of good soil,—without any dung, long or short: sow it with onions. Then sow two asparagus seeds, (lest one should fail,) about one inch deep, near each other: twelve inches each way

D d

sow

sow two more; and, if the spring is cold and dry, let the weeds grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed with manure, or rotten hot-bed. The next spring remove the weakest of the two plants, and keep the bed free from weeds. Samples have been sent to the Horticultural Society, out the third year, and very large.

To raise seed, select the thickest stems: after blossoming sufficient, take off the tops, to make the seed strong. This is also the best way to raise double ten-weeks and Brompton stocks. Six pods are sufficient for any strong plant: setting them to flower near double ones is of no use. The excess in petal arises from cultivation, and transplanting into rich soil: wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until you sow them.

37, Wood-street. J. STAFFORD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE basis of Christianity is the doing of good. Love, charity, peace, kindness, universally,—unalloyed by any evil passion, unaffected by any selfish interest, unchanged by soil or climate, state or condition, habit, custom, or fashion,—constitute the Christian: and all articles of faith are of no use, if they do not further the glorious object of doing good. Jesus does not say,—This profess, this fancy, this believe; but, “this do, and thou shalt live.” Hence there may be Christians that never heard of the Christ that died for them; as his own words (Matt. c. 2.) directly assert, and Paul (Rom. c. 2.) and many other passages corroborate.

Too long, then, have the criminal codes of Christian countries been disgraced by sanguinary laws: every legislator ought to labor to improve the laws. To prevent and to cure, not to revenge and destroy, are the principles of Christianity. We have Philadelphian practice to shew what may be done in novelties; we have home-proof, upon a limited scale, by individual exertion; we have an Austrian renewed code; and we have now the Code of Napoleon (adopted by inveterate enemies,) submitted to discriminating opinion.

To these I will, as soon as possible, (if you approve,) send you, with much brevity, the Christian code, not generally, but particularly,—as it affects the man, the citizen, the parent, husband, &c.; as defining virtue, morality, and

piety; and as clearly promulgating what is to be done, and what undone.

This direct view of the law of Christ will, in the first place, answer the cavils of the enemy of Christianity,—that the Christian has no regular positive code; and, in the second place, (which is my present motive for arranging it,) it will, I trust, prove that, according to our national principles, professions, and faith, sanguinary punishments ought to be abolished,—the present penal code ought to be changed.

March 4.

C. LUCAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS in PORTUGAL and SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

HAD I the classical knowledge and acute recollections necessary for such a profound search, I should, perhaps, commence with a disquisition on the original foundation of the city of Lisbon, and the reasons for its possessing that appellation: but, as my business is with Lisbon as it is, more than with Lisbon as it was; and my observations are more connected with the people which inhabit it now, than with its aborigines or its first colonizations,—I shall leave to the etymologist the trouble of tracing the word Lisbon to Ulysipo, or Olysipo,* (other names of Ulysses;) and to the antiquary to enquire, whether the city was really founded by the father of Telemachus, in his wandering adventures subsequent to the siege of Troy, or by Elisa, the eldest son of Javan;† or whether the natives themselves, finding the mouth of the Tagus a more convenient harbour than was afforded by the dangerous bar of Oporto, forsook that ancient capital of Portugal for one which presented superior advantages with less peril and inconvenience.

That Ulysses might have touched on the western shores of the Spanish Peninsula may be deduced from passages in Herodotus, Polybius, Strabo, and Justin; but, I fear, those who derive the foundation of Lisbon from such an original, have no other grounds for their opinion than the accidental resemblance between the present appellation of that city and the name of the hero of Ithaca,

* Some traditions say, that Ulysses built a town on the opposite banks of the Tagus, and gave it the name of Ulysopolis, which the Moors changed to Lisboa.

† Luis Marinho de Azavedo says, it was founded by Elisa, eldest son of Javan, and first called Eliseon, and thence Elisbon.

a coincidence

a coincidence which has ever been sufficient to induce a determined antiquary to found an hypothesis.

The origin of most cities has, I believe, been the convenience of the situation for commerce, or for such purposes of society as would induce the settlement of a congregated body of people; and the peculiar position of this point of the Peninsula is too conspicuous to require any other reason for the foundation of Lisbon than the sense which the natives must always have entertained of its commercial advantages.

There is scarcely any thing in art or nature which realizes, upon closer inspection, the idea which it has excited in perspective; and the city of Lisbon is a most forcible illustration of this general remark.

In sailing up the Tagus, the whiteness of the houses, the acclivities of the hills on which the streets are ranged one above the other; the dome of the *Coração de Christo*, and the façade of the palace of Necepidade, together with the extent and solidity of the commercial buildings on the Strand, are certainly well calculated to lead the mind to anticipate much architectural regularity, if not beauty, in its interior. Such an anticipation is, however, doomed to miserable disappointment, when the dirty, narrow, and ill-paved streets, gloomy and undecorated shops, and irregular ranges of houses, meet the eye.

Had the avaricious citizens of London listened to the propositions of Sir Christopher Wren, after the great conflagration in 1666, that misfortune would have been productive of more consistency of plan in the rebuilding the British metropolis; but, as that calamity in some measure occasioned the little regularity which exists in the disposition of the streets of our own capital, so was the dreadful earthquake of 1755 the cause of that uniformity of construction which characterizes the *Praça do Commercio*, and the streets which connect it with the *Roscio* in that of Portugal. This regularity, however, pervades only the immediate vicinity of those places; while the remaining sides of the seven hills, on which, like ancient Rome, the city of Lisbon is built, are divided into a series of irregular narrow streets, running, in all directions, like the mazes of a labyrinth, many of them constructed upon a serpentine plan to ameliorate the steepness of their ascent. Of these streets, there are few in which two carriages can pass each other; many in

which the pedestrian is endangered by the passage of a single vehicle; and others which are totally impassable to any but foot passengers.

The inconvenience arising from the narrowness of the streets is greatly increased by the abruptness of the hills and valleys which form the scite of the city. Excepting in the part before particularly mentioned, no plan whatever seems to have been pursued; wherever convenience dictated, there did the builder rear his domicil, and seldom paid any regard either to those edifices which were already in its vicinity, or to those which might, hereafter, be erected in its neighbourhood.

The three new streets leading from the *Praça do Commercio* to the *Roscio* are each designed, like the Exchanges in Constantinople, for the occupation of particular branches of commerce. Thus, the *Rua da Prata* is occupied by silversmiths; the *Rua D'Oro* by artificers in gold; and the *Rua D'Agosto* by dealers in linen and cloths; while the *Travessas*, or cross streets, are also intended for other departments of trade agreeably to their appellations. These occupations extend, however, only to the ground-floors; while the other stories of the houses, forming distinct residences, are fitted up and designed for the habitations of the principal merchants. The convenience of its communication with the shipping has induced the appropriation of this part of Lisbon for the purposes of trade; but there is no portion of the city particularly adopted by the nobility or gentry,—no west-end of the town, graced by spacious squares, surrounded by the magnificent mansions of the great, gives gentility and fashion to its neighbourhood,—no *Temple-Bar* confers the title of cockney upon those who may happen to have been born eastward of its boundary: but the palaces of the nobility are dispersed in all quarters of the city, and are mixed promiscuously with the shop of the mechanic and the hut of the mendicant. In many of the most inconvenient of the narrowest streets are to be found the mansions of some of the most considerable men in Portugal; and the access to several, where I had the pleasure to be made welcome, was not only difficult, but, in the eye of an Englishman, dangerous for a carriage.

This promiscuous mixture is attended with inconvenience to all classes of society; the courtier is under the necessity of traversing streets appropriated to the bustle of business, and liable to be

assailed by the effluvia of the markets, and to be intercepted by carts and sledges in his progress to the palace, while the impatient merchant is doomed to be retarded by the gayer vehicles of idlers and loungers in his passage to the Exchange.

One would naturally have supposed, that, in a country where pride and custom have placed such a wide gulph between the patrician and plebeian classes of society, and where any species of alliance with those engaged in traffic is considered as an absolute degradation by the noblesse, this mixture of their domiciles would have been most tenaciously guarded against, and that the pride of aristocracy and birth would have been as conspicuous in the formation and junction of their residences as it is in their determination not to mix or converse familiarly with those whom they will scarcely allow to be of the same order of beings with themselves. London appears to be the only capital where this distinction of residence is tenaciously preserved; for, although the wealthy merchant may disburse the accumulated fruits of his industry in the elegant vicinity of Portland-place or Cavendish-square, we never hear of a nobleman who would be induced, by any consideration, to fix his residence in the commercial atmosphere of Cheapside or the Poultry.

A still greater mixture of society is also occasioned by the number of residences of different value and extent which are to be found under the same roof, and to be entered from the same stair-case. In the houses of Lisbon, like those of every other continental city, and also like those of Edinburgh, every floor forms a separate residence. That on a level with the street is generally appropriated to shop-keepers; the first-floor is considered the principal, and, of course, the most genteel; while those above decrease in value and consequence in proportion to their height from the ground.

In those houses which are appropriated to the residence of single families, the ground-floor is generally occupied as a stable; and, from the open paved entrance (or *porte cochere*, as the French call it), the stair-case ascends into the habitable parts of the mansion.

(To be resumed in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the similarity between the position of the French and Spanish

fleets at the battle of Trafalgar, and that of the Roman fleet—as described by Lucan in the third Book of the *Pharsalia*, has not been noticed by any of your correspondents, I subjoin extracts from Lord Collingwood's report of that battle, and also from the Roman poet;—in order that such an extraordinary coincidence may be recorded in the pages of your truly excellent miscellany.

Lord Collingwood says, “the structure of their (the enemy's) line was new,—it formed a *crescent*, convexing to leeward.”

The words of the bard of Corduba are—

—————hoc robur aperto
Oppositum pelago, *lunata fronte* recedunt.

Which are thus translated by Rowe—

Crooked in front the Latian navy stood,
And wound a bending crescent o'er the flood.

Harpenden, Herts. J. G. TATEM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents having enquired concerning some incongruities in Mr. Rowe's translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, I take the liberty of explaining the passages as far as lies in my power.

The first passage is, in the original, as follows:—

“Sparsa per extremos levis armatura
maniplos
Insequitur, sævasque manus inmittit in
hostem.

Illic quæque suo miscet gens prælia telo;
Romanus cunctis petitur cruor: inde
sagittæ,

Inde faces, et saxa volant, spatioque solutæ
Aeris et calido liquefactæ pondere glandes.

Which may be thus literally translated:—

“The light-arm'd soldiery, scattered through the furthest ranks, follow and send forth their furious strength against the enemy. There each nation mingles in the battle with its own weapon: Roman blood is sought by all: thence arrows, thence firebrands and stones, fly in the region of open air, and melted bullets with a warm weight.”

It will be observed, that Mr. Rowe's translation is far from literal; and that the use of the word *shot* is unjustifiable: this, however, cannot be said of the word *bullets*, in which he is perfectly correct,—the author alluding to the leaden balls used by the slingers: these

are termed "liquefactæ," melted; and described as striking "calido pondere," with a warm weight, by a kind of poetical hyperbole,—as if they were warmed, nay melted, by the extreme swiftness of the motion. The phrase is found in Virgil, lib. ix. v. 588.

"Et media adversi liquefacto tempora
plumbo
Diffidit,—"

"And divided the middle of his temples
with the melted lead."

I am, however, inclined to believe, that the epithet "liquefactus," melted, alludes rather to the lead having been melted, in order to cast it into balls, than to its being melted by the motion; as "liquefactus" might be very correctly translated, *having been melted*.

The second passage is,—

—"Serpens, sitis, ardor, arena,
Dulcia virtuti: gaudet patientia duris."

Literally—

—"The serpent, thirst, heat, sand, are
sweet to virtue: *Patience* delights in
hardships;"

Patience being personified, and used in the nominative singular. The word *patients* is a mistake of the press. In the original edition of Mr. Rowe's Lucan, the line is—

"Are dear to *Patience*, and to *Virtue*
sweet."

But I find the word *patients* in a subsequent small edition.

Mr. Rowe was a very incorrect translator; at least of Lucan,—the only author I have compared. The following lines are highly improper in a version of an ancient author:—

"As if on knightly terms in lists they ran,
And armies were but equal to the man."
Book vi. v. 123.

The Romans do not appear to have had any tilts and tournaments,—so common in the dark ages; and the passage is the more improper, as we do not find a word in the original from which these lines could pretend to have been translated: they must be classed among Mr. Rowe's numerous additions to his author; for the idea—

"Parque novum Fortuna videt concurrere,
bellum
Atque virum."

had been (copiously, at least,) translated into the four lines—

"It look'd as Fortune did in odds delight,
And had in cruel sport ordain'd the fight;

A wond'rous match of war she seem'd to
make,
Her thousands here, and there her one to
stake."

And, in my humble opinion, the second and third of these might very well be spared, for any thing that they add to the sense of the author; whose lines, and the fine idea,—"*Fortune* seemed to bring together a new match, a war and a man,"—lose all their fire in the bombastic tautology of this translator: but then *the rhyme—the rhyme!*

I might fill pages with recounting the liberties Mr. Rowe has taken with this author; but I should tire the patience of your readers: and I conclude with giving it as my opinion, that Mr. Rowe's Lucan is, on the whole, a very loose and tame paraphrase of that fiery and energetic author,—who deserves a far better translation, in this land of freedom, than he has yet met with, or seems likely to obtain. A. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading of late, I have noticed a peculiar use of the preposition *in*, which I do not recollect to have noticed formerly;—it is in the phrase, *In so far as*. Whether this be a Scotticism, or whether this use of the preposition has originated in England, I am at a loss to determine. Till lately, it appears to have been customary to leave out the preposition in such connexions, and simply to say, *So far as*.

The writer will be much obliged if any of your correspondents, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, will have the goodness to inform him whether or not the preposition, in the phrase in question, is necessary or proper.

Wisbeach; Feb. 10.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE rapid depreciation of money, whatever may be the cause, must be considered as a subject of considerable interest. The constantly-increasing population; the luxury and idleness of those drones in the hive of nations—the nothing-to-do gentlemen; the still increasing paper circulation; the oppressive taxation, to support fighting men in time of peace, that they may the more eagerly cut one another's throats in time of war, and so keep population down to its proper level; and the immense national debt,—all tending

tending to make articles of the first necessity dear, will certainly render the signs of property of less value.

The following account of the prices of various articles in olden time will be found curious and interesting to many of your readers. In the laws made by Ina, king of the West Saxons, who reigned from A.D. 712 to 726, it is said,—“*Ovis cum agno suo, valet solidum unum, usque ad xiii. noctes post Paschá;*”—a ewe and her lamb is worth a shilling till 13 nights after Easter. And it ought to be noticed, that the Saxon shilling was only five pence.

The “*Liber Nger Sceceharil*” says, that in the time of King Henry I. there was given,—“*Pro mensurá tritici, ad panem centum hominum, solidum unum;*”—for a measure of flour to make bread, enough for an hundred men, one shilling.—“*Pro corpore bovis, solidum j;*”—for the carcase of an ox, one shilling.—“*Pro ariete vel ove, 4d.;*”—for a ram or sheep, four pence.

In the laws of Henry the First, forty sheep are valued at 1*l.*; and, in the year 1145, the tenant of a place is to pay either twenty shillings, or seven oxen, each worth three shillings; and, in 1185, the tenants of Shireborn are to pay, according to annual custom, either two pence, or four hens,—which they will.

Having recently seen, in the hands of a friend, a quantity of manuscripts, written by Josiah Greenwood,—who appears to have been a non-conformist divine, and was chaplain at Elare-house, in the year 1685,—I request information respecting him. There are two persons of this name mentioned in Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial: the one Dr. D. Greenwood, principal of Brazen-nose College, Oxford; and the other (whose Christian name is not mentioned,) was ejected from Halton Chapel, Kendal, Westmoreland.

The manuscripts to which I allude shew that the writer was a divine of considerable erudition, and that he was not destitute of poetical talents. They consist of sermons, a long exposition of the Assembly's Catechism, an abridged history of Spain, and several pieces of poetry.

Perhaps your readers may not be aware of the origin of the word DANDY, which has recently been applied to a species of reptile very common in the metropolis. It appears to have arisen from a small silver coin, struck by King Henry the Seventh, of little value,

called a *dandy pratt*; and hence, Bishop Fleetwood observes, the term is applied to worthless and contemptible persons.

CHARLES SEVERN.

5, Manor-row, Tower-hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS suffered by the CREW of the MEDUSA FRENCH FRIGATE, which was WRECKED in JULY 1816, on the COAST of AFRICA; written by M. SEVIGNY, the SURGEON.

FROM the moment I was convinced of our being abandoned, I was strongly impressed with the crowd of dark and horrible images that presented themselves to my imagination, which, in a moment, so frightfully analyzed every horror attached to our position: the torments of hunger and thirst, the almost certainty of never more seeing my country or friends, composed the painful picture before my eyes; I felt a troublesome pain in the epigastrium, my knees sunk under me, and my hands, mechanically, sought for something to lay hold on. I could scarcely articulate a word: a cold sensation, like that of metallic plates applied to every part of the surface of my body, but particularly along the vertebral column, came on from time to time; my upper eye-lids, falling involuntarily on the lower, produced a very cold sensation, that extended beyond the eye-lids. This state soon had an end, and then all my mental faculties revived. Having first silenced the imperious dread of death, I endeavoured to pour some consolation into my unhappy companions' hearts, who were almost all in a state of stupor around me. I am certainly far from attributing these first impressions to the effects of abstinence, but I point them out as the beginning of that state of alienation which afterwards proceeded principally from the effects of hunger. The terror I was struck with, as well as my companions, on the departure of the boats, was inspired by the idea of a dreadful danger; but, may I not add? this sentiment was still heightened by the continual fatigues that had enervated us during four days of excessive labour, an immersion of three hours in the water, and eighteen hours fasting; all which rendered us incapable of surmounting mental affections raised to despair.

After their first consternation, the soldiers and sailors abandoned themselves to excessive despair, and furiously crying out for vengeance; each saw his ruin

ruin inevitable, and clamorously announced the dark reflections that agitated him. Some persons, of a firmer character, joined me in consoling these unhappy people. At first our arguments were useless to calm their apprehensions; and, though we fully partook of them ourselves, a greater degree of mental energy enabled us to dissemble them: in consequence, with a firm countenance, and consolatory words, we gradually brought them to more reasonable sentiments; but we never could wholly dissipate the terror so horrible a situation naturally inspired. However, we succeeded in keeping up the courage of these men, by persuading them, in a few days they would have an opportunity of revenging themselves on those who had so shamefully abandoned us. I own, this spirit of vengeance animated every one of us, and we poured volleys of curses on the boat's crew, whose fatal selfishness exposed us to so many evils and dangers. We thought our sufferings would have been less cruel, had they been partaken by the frigate's whole crew. Nothing is more exasperating to the unhappy than to think, those who plunged them into misfortune should enjoy every favour of fate. At last our soldiers and sailors began to encourage one another, and their imaginations were raised to ecstacy: it is in such imminent danger, one may remark the great ascendancy of mental above physical energy. In this case a few intrepid men suffice to recall their courage; their firm countenance soon calls back strength and energy, in place of despair and weakness. What influence has not a courageous chief over those he commands! I will not (nor no one can) flatter himself with always possessing sufficient firmness calmly to observe the moral and physical changes that take place around us; I talk to men who have studied nature, and who well know that no mortal can brave with impunity the most urgent calls of nature, joined to the prospect of the most imminent and frightful danger; for my part, less struck than those about me, in more than one instance, I have been able to read in their countenance, the dreadful ravages occasioned by despair and total privation of food. After the first enthusiasm, the soldiers and sailors came to themselves, our first thoughts and efforts were directed to the means of gaining the land to procure provisions. The imperious desire of self-preservation silenced every fear for

a moment; we put up a sail on our raft, and every one worked with a kind delirium: not one of us then foresaw the peril that surrounded us.

The day passed on quietly enough. Night at length came on; the heavens were overspread with black clouds, the winds unchained raised the sea mountains high, in the most dreadful manner; apprehensions arose again, and cries resounded from every side: rolled by the waves from fore to aft, and back again; sometimes plunged in the sea, suspended betwixt life and death, bewailing our misfortune, and, though certain of death, still struggling with the merciless element ready to swallow us: such was our situation till morning. Every instant we heard the doleful cries of our sailors and soldiers, preparing themselves for death; they bid a last adieu, and implored the protection of Heaven. During this painful night, I had firmness enough to keep calm, amidst this confusion, and to remark the moral condition of our people. Their expressions were already very incoherent; the strongest ideas followed the recollection of their families, their country, and their friends: some cried out *land*, others saw vessels coming to our relief; and these fallacious visions were announced with repeated cries. Two young cabin-boys and a baker, despising death, plunged into the ocean, after taking leave of their comrades. "*We are off*," said they, and instantly disappeared. Such was the commencement of that dreadful insanity we shall hereafter see exercising itself in the cruelest manner, and mowing down a crowd of victims.

The day coming on, brought back a little calm among us; some unhappy persons, however, near me, were not come to their senses; but, in general, mental disorganization was little perceptible. A charming young man, scarcely sixteen, asked me every moment, "*When shall we eat?*" He stuck to me, and followed me every where, repeating the same question. This day, Mr. Griffon threw himself into the sea, but I took him up myself; his answers were confused; I gave him every consolation in my power, and endeavoured to persuade him to support courageously every privation we were suffering. But all my care was fruitless, I could never recall him to reason; he gave no sign of despair, and appeared insensible to the horror of our situation; I, however, got some few incoherent words out of him; but, being forced to leave him,

him, I recommended him to some of our companions, for he was entirely absorbed in dark reflections. In a few minutes he threw himself again into the sea, but by an instinct of self-preservation he held to a piece of wood that went beyond the raft, and he was taken up a second time. The hope of still seeing the boats come to our succour, enabled us to support the torments of hunger; but, when night came on, the wind blew furiously and the sea ran high. The last night had been frightful, this one was still more horrible; we were covered every moment with mountains of water, that broke furiously over us; extenuated with fatigue and hunger, we had still to struggle with a furious sea. I held fast to a rope, not to be carried off by the waves. I calculated calmly enough the danger I was exposed to; but I remarked sometimes, however, that my ideas were confused, and many imaginary objects passed before my eyes. A devouring hunger tore my bowels; I earnestly asked those who were about me for something to calm my sufferings, I felt a horrible pain in my stomach, as though it were torne out with pincers; sentiments of fury rose in my breast. A soldier, who had had address enough to keep a little biscuit, gave me a bit, weighing about a quarter of an ounce; I took it as a precious blessing, for it soon calmed the cruel pains I was tormented with. I then gave myself up again to my reflections: all appeared less shocking now. The soldiers and sailors, unable to satisfy the pressing wants they felt, and persuaded they were going to be swallowed up, took the resolution of softening their last moments by drinking till they had lost their reason;—a fatal resolution, suggested by despair. Attacking a bogshead, in the center of the raft, they pierced it, and each took a considerable quantity of wine. This stimulating liquid soon troubled their minds, already deranged; and, thus doubly excited, the furious wretches would have their companions follow their example. However, some of the people, desirous of preserving their existence, took part with those who wished to preserve the raft these mad men endeavoured to destroy. A bloody contest took place, and the revolvers were subdued. Madness produced the cruellest ideas in some of them: five or six soldiers laying hold of a foot officer, who was himself delirious, threw him into the sea; we took him up, however, and they laid

hands on him, and were going to blind him with a pen-knife. These soldiers in general, from what reasons I know not, were peculiarly animated against their officers. Order, however, being re-established, these poor men humbly came to beg our pardon, which we granted instantly: this sudden transition perfectly characterises the state they were in.

We were certainly not more than twenty or twenty-five, animated with the hope of being yet saved; and, though we apparently formed a rational plan, in the preservation of our raft, it must not be supposed we were in full possession of our mental faculties; anxiety and privation, of every kind, had greatly impaired them; however, still less delirious than the soldiery, we firmly resisted their resolution. Here is what I experienced, during the time, as I mentioned before, I gave myself up to my reflections, after eating the bit of biscuit. My eyes closed in spite of me, and I felt a general drowsiness. In this state, the liveliest images soothed my imagination: I saw myself surrounded by a richly cultivated country, and in company with agreeable people; I even made reflections on my situation, I appreciated fully all its danger, and I was well convinced that courage and some food alone could snatch me from this state of annihilation; in consequence of this, I begged the master-gunner to give me a little wine, which he did, and I received a little. All my companions, as I learned, had felt the same sensations. The unhappy men who had not strength to affront these first attacks, fell into a state of imbecility, from which it was impossible to rouse them; others dived into the ocean, coolly bidding their comrades farewell; others would say, "Never fear, I am going to bring you relief, -you shall soon see me again;" and others dived into the sea, as it were, to catch at something apparently in view. Some others of these unhappy men ran sword in hand on their comrades, demanding a wing of a fowl and some bread, to appease their hunger. Some of them asked for their hammocks, "to go," said they, "and sleep between decks." Others still thought themselves on-board the *Medusa*, amidst every thing they were daily surrounded with. In a conversation with one of my comrades, he said to me, "I cannot think we are on a raft, I always suppose myself aboard our frigate." My own judgment

ment wandered too on this point. "I perceive," says an officer, "that I am going to turn mad." Monsieur Corriad imagined himself going over the beautiful plains of Italy. Monsieur Griffon said very seriously to him, "I remember we were forsaken by the boats, but never fear, I have just written to government, and in a few hours we shall be saved." Monsieur Corriad answered, as though he had been in his senses,—"Have you then a pigeon to carry your orders so fast?" For a moment this stupor was dissipated by shouts and tumult; but, shortly after the unhappy fray, when tranquillity was restored, we fell into the same state as before: this insensibility was so great, that next day I thought myself waking out of a disturbed sleep, asking the people round me if they had seen an uproar, and heard any cries of despair? some answered me, that they too had been tormented with the same visions, and that they were worn out with fatigue. Monsieur Dupont, captain of infantry, was in so complete a state of insensibility, that nothing could rouse him, till a sailor, who was quite crazy, attempted to cut off his foot with a bad knife: the lively pain this caused, brought him to his senses. He communicated this observation to me himself, adding, that his mind had been continually agitated during the night.

All these symptoms have great connection with those the sailors usually feel in warm latitudes, particularly near the line: this disorder is described by Sauvages, under the denomination of *calenture*.

"This disorder comes on during the night, while the patient is asleep: he awakes quite delirious, his looks animated, and his gestures express fury; he speaks long and incoherently; quits his bed to run on the deck or fore-castle, where he imagines seeing trees and enamelled meadows in the water; this illusion so delights him, that he expresses his joy with a thousand exclamations. He then endeavours to throw himself into the sea, and, at last effecting his purpose, he is infallibly lost, in case his companions be not either quick or many enough to prevent him putting his mad project to execution. His strength is so extraordinary during this crisis, that four strong men are scarcely able to stop him."—*Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*.

There is a great analogy between the first symptom, above mentioned, and

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

what I have observed; it was precisely during the night the delirium we were seized with showed itself; and, as soon as day appeared, we were much calmer; darkness again brought back the disorder of our enfeebled minds. I perfectly remarked in myself the exaltation of my ideas during the silence of night; then every thing appeared extraordinary and fantastical. This disposition, however, was not common to all who surrounded me. During the sort of sleep in which I was plunged, and on my waking, I appreciated, however confusedly, the great danger to which I was exposed, and I endeavoured to banish the fallacious dreams that assailed me. Many experienced the same sensations as I did, but others became completely delirious.

"All that has been mentioned by the few writers who have seen the *calenture*, proves clearly that it is not, as many physicians pretend, the consequence of a sun-blast; the nightly period of its invasion, and the absence of exterior signs of insolation, totally upset this vulgar hypothesis. Every circumstance combined, from facts remarked, concur in proving that the *calenture* proceeds from excessive, permanent heat, which, inflaming the atmosphere, is concentrated between the ship's decks. The scuttles being shut during the night, and the air not circulating, it soon becomes corrupted, from animal emanations and breathing, in a degree of temperature the torrid zone renders more injurious; the blood, already too highly rarefied from the effects of the climate, is carried in abundance to the head, and, injuring the cerebral nerves, at the same time that they are excited by the foulness of exhausted vital air, naturally gives rise to this frenetick delirium."

(This affecting Narrative will be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR love of justice has emboldened me to enquire of any of your correspondents who may be enabled to give information,—

1st. When the prize money for the American vessels, captured after the surrender of St. Eustatia, in 1781, will be distributed?

2d. Have the army-claims, as to that prize-money, been decided? If not as yet, who is the judge of those claims? And when is it probable that they will be decided?

—For Time is rapidly wearing down many

E s

many of the captors,—“*quos imperiosa vocat Proserpina.*” Their earnest expectations have been on the stretch for a period nearly quadruple the siege of Troy town; that is, in plain English, *eight-and-thirty years.*

The sum of 20,000*l.*, part of this prize-money, has not been received at Greenwich Hospital.

The other query is,—

3d. Where then is it lodged, and what becomes of the interest?

Exeter; Feb. 20. ‘O’*Emiyw*®.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing your Magazine for this month, I perceive one of your correspondents endeavouring to prove that acid of wine, or of cyder, is the only cause of gout in this climate. Notwithstanding the imposing signature affixed, I cannot subscribe to the truth of the conclusions he has come to.

I do not know whether Veritas is one of the faculty; if he is, I would beg leave to ask him, whether, if I find, by abstaining from any particular diet, I cure the gout, the use of that diet may not fairly be said to be the cause of it? I am no doctor, but I think this conclusion is reasonable.

This, then, is exactly my case:—Before the summer of 1817, I had been four or five years regularly attacked with it, three or four times each year; in fact, was getting worse and worse. At that time I left off entirely the use of all animal food, and have not tasted it to this time; and, though I have lived, in all other respects, the same as before, I have never had the gout since. I therefore contend, that (in my case at least,) animal food (though a temperate eater,) was the cause.

Feb. 8;

C. GILL.

Gas-Works, Brick-lane.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS almost every person possesses some peculiarity of opinion, on even common subjects, it is not any way remarkable, that a diversity of notions exist on so important a subject as Education; a subject that has engaged the attention of the most intelligent and estimable philosophers of both ancient and modern times.

Your correspondent Y. (page 406,) suggests the appointment of a *Committee of Examination*, sanctioned by the legis-

lature. This certainly has the appearance of being calculated to benefit society, by discountenancing all teachers of the present day inadequate to the proper discharge of the varied duties of the important vocation, and by preventing a recurrence in after-times.

I am, however, inclined to think your correspondent has overlooked some particular consequences of legislative interference, that would be prejudicial; and, I think, means now exist to fully remedy the evil complained of,—if duly regarded by intelligent teachers. As no delinquency attaches to either of our remarks, the candid examination of our fellow-teachers will be reciprocally beneficial.

Let me respectfully ask your correspondent—

Could the legislature, consistently with a due regard to the religious establishments of the nation, appoint, or allow to be appointed, as members of such an *Examining Committee*, persons not in communion with the Church of England?

Would not such a committee become a mere tool of arbitrary power, by the high authorities of the nation appointing, as members thereof, only those persons who were most obsequious to, and dependent on, their will?

Would not the members of such committee, from a sense of religious duty, frequently prefer less intelligent persons (members of the Church of England,) to vacant schools, and also confer on such their sanction, to the disparagement of Protestant Dissenters, however accurate and extensive might be their knowledge?

Would not, occasionally, the venal and worthless obtain suffrage, because his acquirements were adequate to the discharge of the duties; though he might be defective in those moral qualifications absolutely requisite to influence his conduct, and prompt him to discharge those duties unremittingly and faithfully?

As scarcely half-a-dozen individuals agree in opinion of the qualifications indispensable in teachers, would not the legislature express great difference of sentiment on the requisites of character and capability; or else exhibit such a catalogue of good properties, as would preclude the hope of finding all in one and the same person?

Would there not frequently, amongst such a committee, exist great difference of opinion concerning what particular qualities should be regarded and which disregarded, in the persons they would sanction?

In submitting these interrogatories, I only design to excite attention to the difficulties

difficulties of the plan; and to the erroneous estimate of the qualifications requisite in a teacher.

Schoolmasters are too frequently regarded as though they ought to be, and indeed were, not mere men,—affected by temperament of constitution, and incertitude of passions, inseparable from their nature and their situation as mortals; but a distinct race of beings, partaking all the virtues of superior orders of created intelligences, and possessing a superabundance of distinctions of character, not only far surpassing the attainment of any single genius, but absolutely opposed in their nature and operation.

A schoolmaster is expected to be—

So obsequious on receiving a pupil, as to admit that each parent (and perhaps, also, every mature branch of the family,) is superior to himself in knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, the nature of tuition, and the methods most calculated to communicate information.

Conscientiously faithful in discharging his trust; and patiently to hear his motives suspected, and his fidelity and diligence questioned.

Completely adequate to the duties of his profession; and gratefully to bear direction how to perform them effectively.

Well acquainted with all the ramifications of science, pure and abstract; the grand and multifarious branches of natural philosophy; and yet not presume to hint his having even a tolerable quantum of knowledge, in comparison with that of his patron and [in his own opinion] benefactor.

Extensively conversant with the manners and prejudices of society, to teach the true principles of conduct; and submit humbly to be taught how to conduct himself towards his pupil.

Judicious to point out suitable studies, and designations in society for each pupil, and easily supersede his opinions by those of the persons from whom he receives his support.

Conscious of the dignity conferred by extensively correct knowledge, and enlarged mental capacity; but not to hesitate on being desired to descend and teach infants the alphabet.

Enraptured with the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or a Cicero; and good-natured to listen unwearied to a grandmother, describing her heir as a paragon of excellence.

Delicately sensitive to all the purposes and elegances of polite literature; and to have a constitution not to be affected or fatigued by incessant exertion.

Daily, if not hourly, bearing the most determined and provoking trials of temper,

without, in any (even a single) instance, lapsing into passionate excess.

Prompt to insure all the effects of sound discipline, without employing (perhaps the only) means adapted and designed to procure them.

Resolute to govern the most refractory pupils, and servile to permit the degrading interference of their friends.

So fond of knowledge, as to teach his pupils all useful varieties; and so disinterested, as to require only a trifle for his labour.

So generous as to provide liberally for his pupils, and imbue them with a love of every thing praise-worthy, for even a moderate stipend; and insensible, while his charges are taxed (and the most injurious privations thereby induced) by persons who ought cheerfully and gratefully to discharge them.

Respectable every way in regard to his professional character; and meek, to bear the proud man's contumely and ignorant insolence, when receiving the comparative trifle so laboriously earned.

Any master of a respectable school will easily supply instances applicable to the above suggestions, from his own observation, and the sphere in which he moves. How is it probable, then, that any specified number of men would agree in the above particulars; which, though certainly not looked for by a committee, would be by the parents to whom this committee were recommending the teacher.

But I have hinted, that I think means now exist to effectuate the desirable reform in schools. It appears requisite, however, to state my views of the effect, before I mention how it is to be produced.

All writers on education, philosophers and philanthropists, (conscious that extensive general knowledge promotes personal and social felicity, by elevating the character with a sense of moral worth,) consider its design,—to make youth become more intelligent, assiduous, and beneficial, members of society in its varied relations, than would probably be the case, if left to attain manhood illiterate and ignorant: as they would be acquainted with the necessity for every person, whatever his situation in life, to practise, with the most rigid punctuality, every moral duty; to prefer public benefit to individual or private interests; to regard candid truth as the strictest proof of friendship and mutual confidence; to disallow any motive to be honourable, except integrity and equity; any thing disgraceful, except vice and depravity; or any sensations

truly satisfactory and comfortable, except those which result from the testimony of conscience; and the approbation of wise and pious men.

SIMEON SHAW.

Ordsall Academy, Salford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MEMBER of my family purposes shortly to enter into the *marriage state*, and, though a dissenter from the established church, he feels himself compelled, in order to obtain the benefit of a legal marriage, to have the ceremony performed at the church of England, and by one of its ministers. As a conscientious man, the party referred to has carefully read over the marriage ceremony, to ascertain whether, without a violation of conscience, he can accord with its principles and details.

And first, sir, as it is usual in the celebration of marriage for the younger branches of a family to attend, particularly young females, it is impossible not to feel repugnance at the very great indelicacy of expression in several parts of the marriage ceremony: to quote such instances would only be to sully your pages, and render the publication which should contain them an unfit companion at the breakfast-table of a moral and well-educated family. How extremely objectionable then must that language be in a public and, as it assumes to be, a religious ceremony, which even in the intercourse of private life we should be ashamed to use in the presence of our wives and our daughters.

It seems, also, that the man who joins in the marriage ceremony is made to declare a direct falsehood, by promising what he never intends to perform. I allude here to the declaration made by the man to the woman, "*With all my worldly goods I thee endow;*" whereas, this is so contrary to the fact, and indeed to the law of the land, that, unless the woman has made a previous settlement, not only has she no title in the property of her husband, but all, even that she possessed before, becomes absolutely and *bonâ fide* his.

To the libertine and the thoughtless, I am aware that the objections already urged will appear of small importance; but the religious and moral character will see no good reason why a ceremony performed in a place, supposed to be sacred, should continue to exist in a form which at once violates truth and offends the ear of delicacy.

But, sir, another and still more important objection remains to be noticed. It has happened with the party now about to enter the marriage state, that, in the exercise of an honest, though what may be esteemed by some a mistaken, judgment, he has become not only a dissenter from the established church, but a dissenter from the doctrine of the Trinity, in which name the marriage ceremony is performed. Must then a man, in order to obtain a legal marriage, subscribe to doctrines as true, which he believes to be false? must he be guilty of solemn and deliberate perjury, and this in a place dedicated to religion?

In vain, sir, has the legislature removed the penal punishments to which persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity were formerly subject, if they cannot obtain even the civil right of marriage without subscribing to the truth of that doctrine. Under these circumstances I am desirous of obtaining satisfactory and categorical answers from some of your intelligent correspondents to the following questions:—

1. As it regards *kneeling* at the celebration of the marriage ceremony, seeing that some of the directions of this ceremony are in common practice dispensed with, as, for example, laying the customary fee on the book,—might not the practice of kneeling be dispensed with from those who have conscientious scruples? and, in the case of a man and woman refusing to kneel, would the priest be justified in refusing to celebrate the marriage?

2. Seeing the Marriage Act was intended, as the preamble states, "to prevent clandestine marriages,"—would it not be altogether a legal marriage, if, after the banns were regularly published, the parties desirous of being married were to declare in open church, before the minister, in any form of words they might please, that they took each other to be man and wife, and refused to join in any part of the ceremony? Could the priest, in such a case, refuse to register the marriage and give the parties a certificate of the same? and, should he so refuse, would the legality of the marriage be invalidated.

3. As a great portion of the marriage ceremony is, at the option of the minister, frequently omitted,—would the marriage of a party who should go through the ceremony, till the priest had pronounced the words, "whom God hath joined let no man put asunder," and refuse to attend or subscribe to any thing further, be hereby vitiated? and, as in the second query,—could the priest in such a case refuse to register the marriage, &c.?

A CONSTANT READER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me, through the medium of your pages, to submit to the public the outlines of a plan, originally formed by the late Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Let one or more thousand pounds be raised by subscription, to be lent out to all distressed or young tradesmen, at five per cent. per annum. Let the sum to each individual not be less than 15l. nor more than 60l., except on particular occasions.

Every applicant to enter into bond, together with two known, respectable inhabitants, for the re-payment of the money so lent, together with interest.

Every person to pay one-tenth of the money so lent at the time of paying the yearly interest, in order that the institution may be rendered more generally useful; and, as the capital increases from the interest, it will afford greater scope for usefulness.

CREDENDA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IF peculiar events, passing within the immediate sphere of one's own observations, furnish accurate criteria by which to judge of corresponding cases in society at large, I have ample reason for inferring, that many valuable lives are frequently endangered or destroyed by the pernicious practice of suddenly suppressing, or violently interrupting, long accustomed evacuations and affections of the human system.

Gout, erysipelas, rheumatism, hæmorrhoids, eruptive diseases, ulcers, &c. are considered as unqualified and positive evils, unredeemed of their obnoxiousness by any attendant benefit. The heedless impatience for dismissing these doubtless severe visitations, prevents that calm contemplation of their causes and effects to which the beneficence of Nature entitles them, and which the welfare of the sufferer ought unquestionably to enjoin. Thus, we see him flying with avidity after every illusory phantom that ignorance or empiricism presents to his view.

Many years' experience, and the most attentive investigations of the principles on which the different structure and functions of the human frame are established, reciprocated, and governed, have, however, satisfactorily shewn me, that the peculiar evacuations and affections, constituting the peculiar states of system above alluded to, are not the

opprobria of health, but are, on the contrary, constitutional efforts, destined to effect the most salutary purposes: for instance, to equalize the circulation, and to determine irritation, local plethora, &c. to parts where they may be expended with safety, though with inconvenience and pain; and that, by whatever means their sudden suppression or violent interruption be occasioned, — notwithstanding that, in their progress, they should exceed necessary limitations, — those means will, sooner or later, be followed by consequences of the most dangerous tendency.*

To require of your readers implicit acquiescence to the doctrines here brought forward, without adducing further testimonies in their support, would be arrogant in the extreme; and to introduce evidence in the legitimate character of pathological demonstrations, would be to obtrude too largely on the limits of your excellent miscellany. I must therefore beg leave to resort to the more concise (though, I trust, not altogether less satisfactory,) expedient of submitting a few, — out of many, — illustrative cases, that have occurred either within my own immediate practice, or that have otherwise fallen under my cognizance: corroborating them with brief, yet appropriate, selections from living authors of unquestionable veracity and eminence.

In the order, then, that I have noted the peculiar conditions of the human frame, to which my observations apply, I shall arrange my illustrations, and commence with —

Gout.

A gentleman of fortune, at that time about thirty-five years of age, of plethoric, but not intemperate, habit, had long been subject to this disease, and had occasionally applied cold water to the inflamed joints during its paroxysms, without expe-

* I must here beg the reader to bear in remembrance, that my observations are intended to go no farther than to disapprove, generally, of the practice of suddenly suppressing, or of violently interrupting, long accustomed evacuations and affections of the system, and that they do not impugn the propriety of attempting to remove or to modify, by appropriate constitutional treatment, similar evacuations and affections recently established in it. On the contrary, viewing them as I do in the light of *sequela*, or results arising from peculiar causes, — it will be obvious, my mind inclines to the practical maxim, that we have only to remove the causes to dissipate the effects.

riencing

riencing any ill effect from it. On one occasion, however, whilst labouring under an attack of gout on his feet, he plunged them into cold water: inflammation soon receded, and he became speechless. After reproducing the gouty affections on the feet, he recovered his speech, and did well.

An elderly gentleman, of full habit, disposed to conviviality, and long accustomed to gout, was, in February last, suddenly relieved of a fit of the disease, by taking the prescribed dose of "Reynold's Specific." Apoplexy occurred on the following morning; from which he has not yet thoroughly recovered.

"Various diseases of the head,—as head-ache, vertigo,* depression of spirits, mania, epilepsy, and apoplexy,—in many instances, immediately or soon, succeed the recession of gout from the extremities."—*Parry's Elements of Pathology, &c.*

"In two cases, which occurred between twenty and thirty years ago, immersion of a gouty foot in cold water, which produced instant relief of the pain, and a proportionate abatement of the inflammation, was, in a few hours, followed by hemiplegia."†—*Ibid.*

"The retrocession of gout probably never happens, except from the patient's want of care, or some injudicious treatment."—*Scudamore on Gout.*

"The transference of gout is most probably to the stomach or intestines; or to both in succession. The symptoms which affect the stomach are exquisite pain and spasm, with vomiting. If the intestines be more distinctly affected, enteritis,‡ in its worst form, is produced; and the vomiting is more or less urgent, according as the seat of disease is nearer or distant from the stomach. In either case the danger is pressing; and, unless relief be speedily rendered, death soon closes the scene."—*Ibid.*

"If the transference take place to the brain, apoplexy is produced; and, as far as I can learn, of fatal termination."§—*Ibid.*

Erysipelas.

A farmer, about ten years ago, applied, by the advice of a neighbour, cold vinegar and water to an erysipelatous affection of one leg. The inflammation of the leg was subdued by the cold application, and succeeded by inflammation of the stomach;

* Giddiness.

† A paralytic affection of one side of the body.

‡ Inflammation of the bowels.

§ An interesting letter, on this very important subject, appears in Dr. James Johnson's *Researches on Gout*, (detached copy,) from Dr. Felix, of Bristol.

from the dangerous effects of which he was with difficulty saved.†

Some time ago I saw an erysipelas of the face apparently repelled by a stream of cold air, which played upon it from a broken pane in the room where the patient lay; and, signs of coma soon after appearing, death speedily took place, with all the common indications of apoplexy.—*Armstrong on Typhus.*

These cases certainly argue strongly against the external application of cold in erysipelatous affections: yet Dr. Armstrong remarks, that he never saw erysipelas repelled by cold saturnine lotions, though he has seen them very often used.

Rheumatism.

A shoemaker, forty years of age, tall, thin, and of temperate habits, had been for years afflicted with acute rheumatism. During a severe attack of the disease on his knees, he applied cold water to them. Sudden recession of the inflammation occurred, an alarming affection of the chest succeeded, and his life was, for a long time, in imminent danger.

This person, about five years afterwards, again resorted to the cold-water treatment, for alleviation from (as he described it,) insupportable agony, during a similar attack of rheumatism. Recurrence of inflammation from the knee again took place, rapidly followed by inflammation of the brain, and he died in about thirty-six hours.

"The easy spontaneous transference of rheumatic inflammation from one part to another, and the fact that sometimes the transference suddenly takes place to internal organs, fully forbid the application of direct cold, as a mode of evaporation."

Scudamore on Gout.

"Neither, agreeably to my observations, is the common practice of applying subefacients, to the parts affected with the most violent pain, at all a safe one; at least, in four cases, where they were employed, the rheumatism receded from the integuments; and in three of them the heart was attacked with inflammation, and the intestines in the fourth. One of the former, and the last, did well; but the two others were fatal. Acute rheumatism sometimes suddenly recedes from cold air, applied to the skin, when there is a free perspiration; and I once saw an instance of this kind caused by getting incautiously out of bed in a winter's night without clothing, in which the patient sunk with

† This case was verbally communicated to me, some years ago, by my late revered friend and preceptor, Mr. Anstice, of Bridgwater; and I exceedingly regret that I did not, at the time, commit the particulars of it to writing,—as they would now have furnished a most instructive lesson.

great

great rapidity, apparently from an affection of the heart."—*Armstrong on Typhus.*

Hæmorrhoids.

A commercial gentleman from his youth had been subject to hæmorrhoidal fluxes; which, at an advanced period of his life, wholly forsook him. Within a reasonable distance of time afterwards to suspect that the affection might have resulted from the cessation of these long accustomed evacuations, he was seized with severe disease of the chest,—under which he laboured two or three years, and, then becoming dropsical, died.*

"The prognosis, in cases of sudden suppression of the hæmorrhoidal movement, must be founded on the nature and importance of the effects which follow. The suppression will be more dangerous in proportion as the individual is predisposed to any visceral affection,—as phthisis, cardiac disease, aneurism of any of the large vessels, &c. Advanced age is an unfavourable epoch for such accidents."—*Medico-Chirurgical Journal, (new series,)* October 1818.

"But, although immunity from disease frequently follows a suppression of the hæmorrhoids, we are by no means to calculate on such good fortune as even generally to be met with. We shall here then present a rapid sketch of the various phenomena which attentive observation has ascertained, as very frequently resulting from the suppression or retention under consideration.

"1. Fever has, in many instances, been kindled up by the suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux. Ludolph relates a remarkable instance:—A man of letters, forty years of age, thin, yet plethoric, of sedentary habits,—had frequently experienced the hæmorrhoidal discharge with advantage to his general health. But, this discharge having become excessive, his physician suddenly suppressed it: the consequence of which was pain and sense of anguish about the region of the heart, acute fever, violent delirium, and death in a few days. [Stahl offers nearly a similar example.]

"2. The brain or its meninges, the lungs or their coverings, the heart, the stomach, the liver, the peritoneum,† are

* If my information relative to this case be correct, the conclusion above hazarded (as to the cause of the disease of the chest,) is indubitably correct also. On that ground, therefore, it is much to be regretted, that means were not attempted to restore the hæmorrhoidal drain. Indeed the omission, if not to be ascribed to oversight, goes far to suspect practical competency.

† A membrane lining the abdomen, and investing all the viscera contained therein.

often affected with inflammation from suppressed hæmorrhoids. But chronic engorgements, with gradual induration of these viscera, are the most usual results.

"3. Almost every part of the body may become the seat of hæmorrhage: vicarious of the hæmorrhoidal flux when suppressed; but more especially the uterus, the bladder, the stomach, the liver, and the lungs.

"4. Esquirol asserts, that melancholy and insanity frequently result from the suppression of hæmorrhoidal evacuations. Poissonier, Andry, &c. saw tetanus* result from the same; Heister, hypochondriacism; and, according to Dion Cassius, the Emperor Trajan experienced an attack of apoplexy, followed by hemiplegia, in consequence of a sudden suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux to which he had been long subject. He soon afterwards became dropsical, and died.

"Professor Richerand records a remarkable example of a merchant, who arrived at his ninetieth year in perfect health. This long immunity from disease he attributed to an hæmorrhoidal flux, which had been regularly established for more than fifty years; and so considerable in quantity, that the blood spouted to a certain distance, as from a vein opened by a lancet.—Montanus knew an hæmorrhoidarian, who, for forty days in succession, discharged more than two pints of blood daily, and yet he perfectly recovered.—Panorala knew a noble Spaniard, who, for four years, passed daily a pint of blood, and yet enjoyed the most perfect health.—Hoffman relates the case of a person, fifty years of age, gross, and a high liver, —who, after being harrassed with a variety of anomalous symptoms, and particularly lassitude, languor, and faintings, was seized with the hæmorrhoidal flux; and in twenty-four hours lost more than two gallons of blood. The symptoms of debility and oppression were quickly dissipated, and health and strength gradually recovered."

These examples are sufficient to assure us, that the hæmorrhoidal flux may be often enormous, without being necessarily fatal, or even dangerous.

"A man, twenty-five years of age, tall and thin, became affected with constant and severe pain between the shoulders, accompanied by cough and copious expectoration, emaciation, and progressively increasing debility. Notwithstanding various means, these symptoms got worse, and the young man was considered to be in a confirmed consumption. His physician, recollecting that the patient's father had been hæmorrhoidarian, conceived that

* A spasmodic rigidity of the whole or part of the body.

the establishment of such an affection might be serviceable to the son, and consequently applied six leeches. The effect was so rapid and decisive, that it appeared as though the pulmonary disease was destroyed by a single blow. The hæmorrhoidal movement became irregularly established, he recovered flesh and strength, and continued in good health."*—*Ibid.*

Eruptive Diseases.

Obstinate diseases of the skin have been known to transform themselves into mania, gout, and a variety of other diseases.—*Thomas's Practice of Physic; Johnson's Researches on Gout.*

I have at this time a lady under my care, whose case will, if permitted to be published, furnish an example of transformation of disease of this description, as interesting, instructive, and unequivocal, as any instance of the kind that was ever presented on medical record. As, however, the treatment is at present *in transitu*, and as I am not yet sanctioned to give publicity to it, I am necessarily constrained to observe no further on it.

Ulcers.

A respectable widow woman, about fifty years of age, of unexceptionable habits, was, a short time since, attacked with violent symptoms of acute inflammation of the liver. General and topical bleeding,† and other usual remedies, were unavailingly resorted to. The disease in danger preceded *pau passu* the most vigorous treatment, until it was discovered that a long standing and profusely discharging ulcer of the foot had, during a short confinement a little while before, nearly healed. The propriety of repro-

* "Qui sanguinem per ora venarum quæ sunt in ano, perfundere solent, ii neque lateris dolore; neque pulmonis, inflammatione corripiuntur."—*Hip. de Humor.*

† It is a humiliating circumstance to observe medical practitioners of reputed talent and information, in the nineteenth century, denouncing topical bleeding as useless and unnecessary. If the understandings of such theorists be not so much controlled by prejudice and erroneous reasonings as to preclude conviction, an instructive lesson would be obtained by a calm and dispassionate contemplation of Johnson on Topical Climates, or the Atmosphere of the British Isles—of Parry's Elements of Pathology—or of Yeats on Hydrocephalus. In either of those valuable works they would see the fallacy of their doctrines clearly pointed out, and would have their judgments set right on a highly important point of practice.

ducing ulceration on the same part suggested itself;—it was attempted—it succeeded—and the patient's recovery uninterruptedly followed.

"I have often seen various affections of the chest, as pulmonary consumption, asthma, carditis,* or hydrothorax,† arise from the spontaneous or artificial cure of ulcers, perpetual blisters, and fistulae."—*Parry's Elements of Pathology.*

"A girl, seventeen years of age, had a chronic ulceration of the foot. No sooner was this cured, than she was seized with a disease and enlargement of the heart, which proved fatal."—*Ibid.*

This illustrious author, who has for so many years been one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession, (I may with propriety say, of society at large,) in the inestimable work above quoted, further observes, that, when epilepsy occurs at an advanced age, it chiefly attacks those who have long been constitutionally nervous, or who have lost the long accustomed excessive sanguineous determinations of gout, hæmorrhages from the nose, hæmorrhoids, ulcers, eruptions, &c.

The reason already assigned, in reference to other proofs of the positions I have assumed, namely, the apprehension of trespassing too largely on your valuable pages, has likewise prompted me to condense the preceding cases and observations, (both quoted and original,) within the narrowest compass their import would admit. I trust, however, enough of their matter has been retained to satisfy your readers that to this humble undertaking I was not incited by the futile hope of arrogating to myself exclusively the knowledge of facts evidently pre-expounded, or of attempting to erect untenable theories on vague and groundless speculations. The subject is, unquestionably, one of vital importance, and one whose principles have not been sufficiently diffused by pathological writers; my motive and object, therefore, have only been to awaken unsuspecting valetudinarians to a sense of the protean evils that oftentimes insidiously attend them; and to induce them, ere they pursue the dangerous and delusive practices here denounced, to pause,—to ponder within themselves, "if it be not better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others we know nothing of."

Langport.

W. NORMAN.

* Inflammation of the heart.

† Water in the chest.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SOME time ago I bought an odd volume (neither the first nor the last,) of a French work; the title-page of which is gone,—consequently, neither the author's name nor the time of publishing can be ascertained; but at the head of the first chapter or letter is the following title, "*La Mere Chretienne, ou Lettres à une Dame, touchant tous les devoirs d'une Mere de Famille*;" and at the conclusion of a letter, which finishes a particular subject, is the following date, the only one in the book, ce 19, 9bre, 1722. A short extract from one of the letters is offered as a curiosity to the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

Méthode pour faire apprendre à lire aux Enfants.

Il faut commencer par leur donner une grande idée de l'avantage qu'ont ceux qui savent lire et écrire, il faut leur montrer à connoître les lettres de l'alphabet et à les former en même tems, ou sur le papier avec une plume, ou sur la terre avec un baton, ou sur une table avec de la craye; cette maniere de leur apprendre à connoître les lettres leur paroitra plutôt un divertissement, qu'une étude, ils s'y plairont, et s'y amuseront agréablement et utilement; vous commencerez à leur faire tenir une plume, ou un petit baton, chacun aura le sien, vous aurez le vôtre, vous formerez la première lettre de l'alphabet, vous la leur ferez former après vous, et quand ils l'auront formée bien ou mal, vous leur direz, cette figure s'appelle A. Vous leur demanderez donc, quelle est cette figure? & ils répondront, c'est la lettre A. Vous la leur ferez encore former & n'en ferez point d'autre qu'ils ne sachent bien former celle-là: quand vous seriez un jour entier à une seule lettre, ils arriveroit qu'en vingt-quatre jours ils sauroient les connoître & les former toutes, & cela presque en badinant; quand ils seront formez à cela, il faut leur dire sans que vous écriviez rien,—faites la lettre A, & ainsi des autres, & vous reconnoîtrez alors leurs progrès. Quand vous les verrez faits à cela, il faut leur dire sans nommer les lettres—faites la première lettre, faites la dixieme; cela les obligera à compter en eux-mêmes, & par ce travail ils s'affermiront & dans la connoissance des lettres, & dans la maniere de les former, de maniere que cette application leur sera utile meme pour d'autres choses. Ayant ainsi connu les lettres, il faut leur apprendre à les joindre les unes aux autres, à en former des mots, à les bien prononcer, à les écrire & à les lire ensuite; cette maniere les divertira, & les rendra plus attentifs & plus appliquez; & vous verrez qu'ils sauront écrire, & lire tout ensemble en fort

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

pen de tems; apres ces premieres exercices, vous pourrez à coup leur leur presenter des livres, ils seront ravis d'en avoir, & d'y trouver pour ainsi parler leur ouvrage, c'est à dire, les lettres qu'ils auront tant de fois formées, & tirées en quelque maniere de leur mémoire, pour les imprimer sur la terre, & cela même leur fera davantage aimer les livres. D. F.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. VI.

(Continued from page 36.)

THE *Hotel de Normandie* is a considerable establishment, in the true style of French, or gaudy, magnificence. We were shewn into an immense eating-room, covered with mirrors, and carved and gilt on every side; and were introduced to very elegant bed-chambers, for which, however, we forgot to ask or arrange the price! The accommodations, in no respect, accorded with the style of the house; the waiters were negligent and saucy; and there was an interpreter, who smiled in your face while he was aiding in picking your pocket. We continued two nights and a day; and our bill, for worse accommodations, exceeded any extortions to which I had been ever subject, either at Tunbridge-Wells, Brighton, Windsor, Bath, or Oxford. I was afterwards told, that the *Hotel de Vattel* is more reasonable, and affords superior accommodations; and also, that there were other hotels in Rouen far better adapted to the agreeable entertainment of English travellers.

Considering myself now in the interior of France, and in one of its first cities, I lost no time in the morning in delivering some letters of introduction, and in visiting the various public establishments with which this human bee-hive abounds. The just application of this comparison will be felt by every one who has been at Rouen. The streets were so crowded, that the entire population of the houses seemed to be emptied into them. If Bond-street were half its width, and the foot-passengers, for want of flag-pavements, walked along the middle, then Bond-street would be like the two or three principal streets of Rouen. The houses are built in the architecture of the middle ages, and generally five or six stories high; a few rose to seven or eight stories, but their age served as an assurance of their stability. The shops are, for the most part, without windows, and ap-

F f

pear

pear to be well stocked; while others are glazed, and finished with elegance, and often with splendour. Besides the trading streets, there are numerous others occupied by merchants and artisans; containing also some quadrangular buildings, entered by gateways, in which reside many persons of fortune and distinction.

I looked in vain through Rouen for those Banking establishments which in English towns form prominent features, and are distinguished, at least externally, by signs, of opulence. There are *Negocians*, and bill and exchange brokers, but no Banks of deposit and paper-money issuers, as with us. This is a fact as new to me as I doubt not it will be to most of my English readers; yet it is of such importance in analyzing the machinery of modern society, that, in stating it, and in developing its effects, I make a great discovery in the science of political economy.

It is obvious, on very slight consideration, that a Country containing banks of deposit, or accredited public treasuries, in which all the floating currency is deposited and accumulated, must present such splendid features, financial and commercial, as we witness in England; while, on the other hand, it is equally plain that any Country in which the currency is scattered among all the individuals which compose the community, and in which there are no public depositories to accumulate the energies of money, must exhibit such results as France, in which, though public ambition aspires at every thing, little has comparatively been effected, for want of concentrated capital.

A Bank of Deposit, in a provincial town in England, is like the reservoir of a canal, the wear of a mill, or the head waters of irrigated meadows; and its accumulated treasures, when its powers are not abused, are let, or lent out, to encourage, foster, and give effect to, every promising speculation. Under such a system of monied economy, capitals of 10, 20, or 30,000*l.* are easily borrowed by enterprising individuals, at small and regulated rates of interest; but, in France, where there are no such reservoirs of the currency, and where money is diffused in small amounts through the community, it is difficult to borrow or stock a few hundreds for any purpose,* however advantageous; and even, when it can be effected, the interest demanded and conceded is enormous, and ultimately ruinous.

In like manner, capital, which is so freely employed in England in the discount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, at 5 per cent. is in France seldom employed for such purposes, except at a profit of 20 or 30 per cent. The Bank of France, by issuing notes of 500 francs, is enabled, with the resulting capital, to discount bills at 4 per cent. having three Parisian securities; but this accommodation is necessarily limited in amount, and at present is confined to Paris. Hence, in the provinces of France, and, in general, in Paris also, trade is carried on heavily, and without credit, and all speculations are impeded, and conducted without spirit; while, on the contrary, we in England pass all over Europe for the richest and most enterprising people in the world, merely because, in our Banks of deposit, and in our limitation of interest, we have the address to render every pound at once available, desirable, and useful.

The nations of Europe are utterly ignorant that our financial miracles have been wrought by such simple machinery as by Banks of Deposit, spread all over the nation, and by so benign a regulation as that limitation of interest which enables all men to borrow on advantageous terms, however different their securities. They are not aware that habit, confidence, and reciprocity of advantage, leads every man in England, who has 50*l.* unemployed only for a short time, to deposit it, generally without interest, in the hands of a banker,—that the multiplicity of these deposits puts bankers in possession of tens of thousands more than they have occasion to reserve for average demands,—and that these tens of thousands, in the hands of nearly one thousand Bankers in the United Kingdom, all of whom are anxious to make beneficial use of their superfluous balances, serve as the means of vivifying all private enterprise, whether commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural; and also have enabled the government to borrow, on the negotiable security of all property, or on transferable public stocks, those hundreds of millions, by the energy of which it has enslaved the continent, bought sovereigns, and bribed the intellect of Europe.

Such are the wonderful effects of Banks of deposit. They are primarily the sole causes of those social differences, which have so long puzzled economists, between Great Britain and other nations

tions at this day, and between Great Britain and itself in 1818 and 1818. Whether they are moral benefits, I do not stop here to discuss; nor do I feel it necessary to exhibit their horrid deformities as fabricators and issuers of currency, without limitation or security, by which they have been enabled to destroy the balance of different parts of society; and have served to overwhelm as a torrent, rather than to fertilize as a stream. I merely solve a problem relative to the true cause of the financial and commercial superiority of Great Britain over France and other nations; and I leave it to others to apply the principle to all varieties of objects,—reserving for occasional notice, during this narrative, my own observations on the actual effects of an unappropriated and scattered currency, on French society and industry.

We visited the Courts of Law, which are of the same age and on the same plan as our Westminster-hall; and, like that, belonged to the royal palace of the Dukes of Normandy. This structure is still called the Palace-hall, and consists of a room, little inferior in size to Westminster-hall, and of detached courts of law at the sides. It was filled with lawyers and their clients, who were promenading in the same manner as the same classes do at Westminster; the former looking as conceited and insolent as their English brethren, and the latter as care-worn as all men must be who have unluckily submitted to become the dupes of sophistry,—for the *practice* of law is necessarily, in all countries, a system of chicanery. The costume of lawyers is similar to that worn in England,—the same caricature bands and black gowns, with black skull-caps, instead of ridiculous wigs, accompanied by that supercilious grin which is so characteristic of the profession. In all disputes I advise a reference to the arbitration of friends, with a special clause that they shall be unanimous in their decision, and that no lawyer shall be allowed to mix himself with the proceedings. An appeal to a jury is, in truth, such a reference; but the forms and quibbles of courts, and the practised arts of barristers, baffle the common sense of the jury, and create that *uncertainty* in all decisions, so made, which is the insolent boast of lawyers. Above all things, disputants should avoid a reference to any barrister, or they will be insulted by all the sophistry of the profession, without profiting by one

particle of common sense, feeling, or justice. In France, the Jury system is less effective than in England, because the decision is permitted to be made by a majority; and I learnt, with regret, that French juries do not yet feel their independence of the court.

From this den of knaves and fools, we proceeded to another monument of human errors, in the splendid Gothic cathedral, one of the largest in France, and inferior to none in England. Its front is covered with statues of the major and minor gods of the Catholic mythology. I proceeded through it with the feelings which were excited by similar objects at Dieppe. PITY for the superstition which directed such waste of labour; ADMIRATION of the miracles of human art, with which the building abounds; CONTEMPT for the policy which leads governments to adopt such circuitous means of teaching their social duties to the people; and VENERATION for the antiquity and the celebrity of various objects,—successively filled my mind as I wandered through the aisles, chapels, and connected buildings. Here lie, in solemn state, many of the Norman princes who scourged England and Europe by their silly spirit of chivalry. The urn is shewn in which is lodged the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion; and beneath the pavement, near the high altar, rest the remains of John Duke of Bedford, who stained a life of glory by sacrificing the Maid of Orleans to the infernal deities in the adjacent square. I stood on his grave, and afterwards visited the spot where that barbarous sacrifice took place, with emotions which, however deep-felt and generally participated, are now useless.

Possibly, John Duke of Bedford did not himself believe in the existence of that devil, of which the priests alleged Joan was the agent; and state-policy led him, perhaps, to order her execution to gratify the superstition of the English party and the soldiery; perhaps, even all acts of governments, in which reason succumbs to superstition, are acts of mere state-policy,—but is this an apology?—Is it not rather an aggravation of state-crimes? I am unwilling to believe that the ministers of Elizabeth, James, and the two Charleses, believed in witch-craft;—I cannot give credit to the position that Cecil, Walsingham, Lords Bacon, Strafford, Coke, Clarendon, and others, who governed in those times, really believed in the existence of the several devils who were said to co-

operate with witches;—yet, under the administrations of these men, it is lamentably true, that SEVERAL THOUSAND wretched old women were put to death by all the horrors of Fire?—What then are we to conclude? Were these men and princes weak enough to believe in these chimeras of the lowest Scandinavian and Monkish superstition; or did they wickedly consent to these sacrifices from motives of supposed state or religious policy? The crimes, however, were committed, and were aggravated by every circumstance of atrocity: let them rest then as stains on the memories of their authors, and let us not gloss them over by vaunting of the golden age of Elizabeth, of the wisdom of James, or of the gallantries of the courts of the Charleses! THIS SUBJECT AFFORDS A GREAT LESSON TO MANKIND, AND THE NAKED TRUTH OUGHT FOR EVER TO STAND PROMINENTLY ON RECORD,—THAT THE TUDORS AND THE STUARTS, DURING THEIR DOMINION IN ENGLAND, ANNUALLY SACRIFICED NUMBERS OF HARMLESS OLD WOMEN TO THE INFERNAL DEITIES, BY CAUSING THEM TO BE BURNT ALIVE, UNDER THE INSULTS OF THE PRIESTS, AND AMID THE YELLS OF THE MISGUIDED POPULACE! The facts admit of no apology or qualification; for none can be adduced, except the plea of the lowest superstition, or the turpitude of policy; but, in either case, we ought henceforward to say less of the glories of those times, or of the wisdom or moral feelings of their rulers; and learn a lesson, never to lend our belief without evidence, or on mere authority; nor commit any act fatal to another without mature and dispassionate consideration.

The spirit of modern philosophy has raised a monument to Joan on the spot where she was as atrociously as impolitically murdered; but the name of England will never recover the stain caused by the deed in the minds of the French people. Let us, however, for once, take a lesson from past errors,—and beware of what is now passing at St. Helena! We may again be called upon to repent of our injustice, and of the triumph of bad passions, when it is too late; for we are giving credit without evidence to charges which have no better foundation than the prejudices of weak princes, and the assertions of their tools and flatterers!

I visited the range of public buildings called the *Hotel de Ville*, whose splendour is honorable to the spirit and taste of this city. In one grand assemblage

stand the Town-hall, the extensive Public Library, the rooms of the Philosophical Society, and the galleries of the Museum, hung with 232 fine pictures,—many of them by the first masters of the different schools. This free public exhibition afforded me a foretaste of what I might expect in the Louvre and Luxembourg at Paris, to which this gallery was admitted to be much inferior,—though it is far superior to any public collection which I had ever seen in England.

There was a public sitting of their scientific institution on the day I was there. I regretted my inability to attend it, but was told it was much crowded. I attempted in vain to see the president at his hotel, in the hope of drawing his attention to a new system of physics, which dispenses with a score of *supernaturals* (a-kin to witchcraft and magic), with which philosophy has heretofore been disgraced; but I found that he was a state-president, and more of a politician than a philosopher. He was also the supreme judge of the district, and wrapt up in the dignity of law and the importance of office. I did not regret the loss of an interview with him, as I was, in consequence, introduced to the Secretary,—a man of letters and of superior intelligence. He invited me to the sitting, and politely undertook to expound the new System to the society. In English literature, and on English topics, I found him mortifyingly ignorant. He read our language, yet he knew few names of contemporary note among us; and I afterwards discovered the same ignorance or indifference about England, Englishmen, and English affairs, in all my conversations with the most intelligent among the French.

In its general aspect, character, size, and population, Rouen is the Bristol of France; and, like Bristol, it is all life, bustle, and industry. The Seine is navigable to its quays for vessels of 200 tons; and, like Bristol, it trades with all parts of the world. It is also full of manufactories, remarkable for its antique structures, and surrounded by picturesque situations and beautiful promenades. It is gayer than Bristol, because less under the influence of religious fanaticism and sectarian gloom; and the people seem happier, because money does not appear to be the god of their unceasing idolatry, but merely the means of enabling them to be sociable among one another, to appear well-dressed

dressed on the promenades in an evening, and to indulge in their passion for the rational amusements of their two capacious theatres.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE plan of your correspondent, Vasco de Gama, for opening a commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa, appears to me so direct and simple, that I am only surprised it has not been thought of before. The Moors are the merchants of Africa,—the chain of communication that runs from the states of Barbary to the negro kingdoms, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. To judge of the humanity of these people from the accounts of shipwrecked sailors, whom they have dragged into slavery, and then liberated for money, would be not less fallacious than to estimate the character of the English nation from the plunderers of the wrecks on their coast. From such accounts, the name of Moor has inspired us with horror; and Park's detention at the camp of Ali, one of their chiefs, has contributed to confirm it. Park, however, so far from endeavouring to conciliate his captors, endeavoured, by his own confession, to appear as contemptible as possible in their eyes; and yet, with this disadvantage, the greater part of the miseries he endured proceeded from the climate and the irritation of his own mind.

The Moors of Sahara are in the constant habit of selling gum to the French on the Senegal. The French say they are perfidious, but they give no proof of it that I have seen. I have met with a French traveller, who owns that his countrymen deceive the Moors either in the weight or measure of the gum they purchase.

Bruce found a friend in every Moorish merchant, and integrity and intelligence in all. And where should these qualities be found in a country like the interior of Africa, in which learning has no place but among merchants? Jackson, in his Account of Marocco, mentions a negro city about two hundred and thirty miles west of Timbuctoo, which the Moorish merchants dare not enter. The negro deposits his gold without the town, and leaves it! The Moor places his merchandize by its side, and retires! The negro returns and takes his choice; and no instance has ever occurred of deceit on either side! May Englishmen go to this city and do likewise!

So much for the proposed carriers of English goods to Timbuctoo. Now for the road. The fertile parts of Africa are hot and humid, unwholesome and dangerous; and the kings, as your correspondent observes, are often at war with each other. Park experienced both these evils; and the wonder was, not so much that he perished on his second journey, as that he returned from his first. The desert is dry and healthful. It is sprinkled with fertile spots, which form a succession of known resting places, and the distance between each requires a certain number of days to travel. The Moors are at home in Sahara; and, when they go long journeys, the fertile spots are their inns. The road from the coast of Sahara is also the shortest that has yet been pointed out to Timbuctoo.

If the means of executing the plan appear sufficient, it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of the object: the exchange of British manufactures for gold, speaks for itself. But there is no time to be lost. The French settlement of Galam is advantageously situated for commerce with Timbuctoo; a Frenchman has already travelled from Galam to that city, I believe on a commercial speculation, and he has returned safe.

CATHERINE HUTTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHAT I before said on frauds of bakers, chiefly related to flour and its adulterations;* the cursory observations come now to be more particularly filled up.

First, then, in regard to the use of alum. We are told, that an ounce and a half to a sack of fine flour is sufficient for the baker's purpose; and we know the fact has been told, under the high authority of an eminent physician, that this quantity would not harm the persons consuming bread so made; which nobody can deny. But no baker uses fine flour, or firsts, only in making quarterns, half-quarterns, two-penny loaves, &c. the best full-priced bakers usually mixing a sack of seconds with a sack of firsts for all that class of bread. This is the professed practice, which is seldom acted up to; add to which, that there are different degrees of fineness, in seconds particularly, of which the great bulk of our London supply consists; and, if these are low, weak, and niggardly made up, as is the case with all flours

* See Magazine for January, p. 513.

called

called "Norfolks," the compost will require not an ounce and a half of alum per sack, but eight ounces, "to make a decent-looking loaf." On the contrary, were loaves made of firsts alone from flour, the genuine farina of wheat, there would be no risk of their tumbling to pieces, or of making small-looking bread, without the use of a grain of alum; but the presence of Derbyshire-stone or plaster-of-Paris in these, and of whitening in the seconds, renders the use of alum indispensable to the loaves rising to a proper height in the oven, and of retaining the desired appearance even a few hours after drawing. Potatoes are used, with a good deal of effect, innocuously with these latter descriptions of flour, when yeast cannot be procured good, or is doubtful, (for the London brewers produce worthless yeast;) and then more alum is required to bind the compost: the proportions of twelve ounces per sack now become necessary. But alum has the effect upon niggardly seconds, which contain a due admixture of the obnoxious ingredients, somewhat resembling that of yeast upon good flour; for example, a cake made by me of one-third pure flour, one-third whitening, and the remainder a strong solution of alum, (without leaven,) rose in the oven as finely as if yeast had been used in the ordinary way, and looked well and handsome in regard to size, but deadly white at top, and but little better at bottom. Alum produces the effect of throwing out the obnoxious ingredients to the surface; the loaves do not encrustate properly; neither does the crust look cherry-colour, as it ought, near the top, nor crack short at the bottom crust. Bread, so made, may be known by a speckled brown-and-white upper crust, not marked distinctly at its juncture with the next loaf; the bottom, when struck with the point of a knife, does not rattle, as it ought, nor crack readily,—which is also a sign of being slack-baked or under-dressed; and, indeed, this under or slack baking is a necessary concomitant of the mixing an obnoxious ingredient, since, if bread so made is not drawn from the oven just in the nick of time, it consumes rapidly, and loses weight. By the same rule, it will be seen, all short-weight bakers draw their bread too soon; and it tastes, accordingly, of dough, like a pudding par-boiled. Loaves that crumble much in the middle, though possessing good-looking crusts, are such as contain too little alum for the quality of the ma-

terial; or, perhaps, no quantity whatever would overcome the tendency of the heterogeneous materials to divide and fall asunder: in which case, the appearance of the upper crust is factitiously obtained. Again, bread made of new flour (that is, that which has been but recently ground,) always crumbles to pieces in the middle until very stale, unless large quantities of alum are used.

If such as I have described are the results when flour is used half and half, to what enormities do they not amount when no firsts whatever are employed, nor any strong or pure seconds but for the sponge? Then it is that the alum is increased to an alarming extent, for the whitening is mostly mixed with the seconds, to which its colour is best adapted; whilst the blueish tinge of plaster-of-Paris, or Derbyshire stone, points it out as most proper to be introduced to the firsts. For seconds, made up as I described in my former communication, the alum used amounts to one pound per sack, or rather more; for thirds, (see that communication,) a still greater quantity is used to make the loaves bind or adhere together,—say about double, or two pounds per sack. Housekeepers, who purchase such flour for making puddings and pies, may discover its degree of genuineness by mixing it up; and, (before the butter is introduced,) taking the dough and drawing it out, as we pull asunder India rubber: if it be genuine, the adhesion will be strong, and the dough will extend to a considerable length; if the flour be weak, niggardly made up, or contains the obnoxious admixtures, it breaks off short, in proportion to the quantity of these, or the presence of ground bran,—which obtains for such flour the term, niggardly and weak. Loaves made of flour so deteriorated, shrink and fall in at the sides at twenty-four hours old, and shrink still more as they grow staler; the coarsest, or ground bran-flour, ones going quickest, as they are also the smallest of their weight when put into, as well as when drawn from, the oven. The alum may be distinctly smelt at a day old, being then of a sourish odour in the soft part, but not so at the crust: thirds, or household bread, always give out this smell pretty keenly, to which the bran-flour contributes not a little. The presence of alum in bread may be known by running into the soft part of a loaf the blade of a knife made tolerably hot, (not red;) the edge of the knife should

should be placed at right angles with the crusts, and the bread be a day old; and, according to the quantity of alum, will the appearance of the blade be when drawn. About one minute completes the whole operation. It is even then to be tasted, notwithstanding its previous solution in water and decomposition by the heat. But, if the knife be made too hot, part of the flour will also come away, covering over the alum with a second coat of the more farinaceous part of the flour, which must be rubbed off, to come at a sight and taste of the alum. As for thirds, no such second coat will come away under any circumstance of heat or duration; for the finer part is usually taken away from this description of flour, so that the remainder is destitute of nutriment, and almost devoid of taste, unless it be a sour or acrid smack, which encreases with its age. Bone-dust, in particular, as also plaster-of-Paris, may be discovered by slicing the soft part of a loaf thin, and soaking it in a large quantity of water in an earthen vessel, placed over a slow fire three or four hours. Then, having poured off the water and pap, the obnoxious matter may be found at the bottom. The bread should not be too new.—Of the effect of such bread upon its consumers, I am myself a suffering instance, as I shall presently disclose; and, indeed, this is the cause of my having paid attention to the subject at first.

The spring of 1818 was one most unfavorable to new potatoes; the same cause occasioned an unusually rapid decay of the old ones; and, in this absence of my most admired root at table, I was obliged to substitute *bread*. This I ever use at a day old; and an economising principle taught my people to purchase our bread at the cheap baker's in our neighbourhood. Now, sir, cheap bakers, generally speaking, are under the necessity of using a great deal of alum, more than the full-priced bakers; seeing that a quick return is requisite to make up, by the number of loaves sold, the profit they fail to gain upon each; because their flour, coming hot from the mill, is not permitted to cool, as it ought, for two or three weeks at least, but is made into bread with improvident haste. Pure flour, thus prematurely made up, would not form a loaf, with ever so much alum: that which has a due admixture of the obnoxious ingredients submits more kindly to the operation of alum, and is, of course, pre-

ferred, as making a better-looking loaf; but (as I said above,) it still crumbles in the middle, so as to defy one's cutting a slice all over the loaf. Of this kind of bread, I for some weeks consumed a greater quantity than usual: the consequences of which were, a galling at the pit of the stomach; some pain farther down, of no great moment, indeed, but just enough to impart the feeling of uneasiness; while my gullet was affected with a trivial soreness. At length, from some cause or other, we changed bakers; the use of vegetables also was resumed, and I lost those symptoms, which I have no doubt were occasioned by an immoderate use of bread. Soon after this I called upon a sick family of sedentary working people, where the coarse bread, or thirds, was used: almost destitute of nutriment, vapid, tasteless, and ill-baked, as I found their bread, I had no doubt about the cause of their indisposition, especially as I learnt that he who ate the most bread was the most affected; my advice was, obviously, that course which had succeeded with myself a few days before, and was here again the remedy.

The shops of actual bakers, where much alum is used, may be distinguished by a certain sour, suffocating smell, for a long time after the hour of drawing; nay, all the day, and in a ratio with the quantity employed. Ill-shaped loaves should be avoided: the bakers who usually manufacture such, are those who use the weak adulterated flours; because, as they are obliged to work the dough very stiff, so the additional labour, which thus becomes requisite, occasions the operation of kneading to be slurred over by the men. Nearly every baker has two sorts of bread to sell; indeed, all who bake two or more batches a-day.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE made several attempts, during the last sixteen years, unsuccessfully, to render some small services to mankind; but many of the great are such poor mechanics, that they cannot comprehend the clearest demonstrations, and nothing will do for them but models and motion.

I have twice written to members of agricultural societies in this neighbourhood, that I could, and would, (for a proper remuneration, placed in a bank to await proof of performance,) add such improvements

improvements to the plough now in use as would lessen its draught and friction very materially.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of an apparatus for sowing corn on dry light soils that would save much of the seed, as now practised in sowing; and cover the whole of the same with mould, any desirable thickness, at the same time.

That I could also direct the construction of an apparatus that would extract turnips from the gullets of beasts with safety and facility.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of a machine for cutting down timber with much less waste, and greater expedition, than with axes.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of an apparatus that would prove correctly the strength or power of every horse in any waggon or carriage; which, by adding their united powers together, would demonstrate the amount of load and friction; and, by subtracting the gross weight of load and waggon, or carriage, from the sum of the horses' powers, there would remain the correct amount of the friction of the road, the wheels, and axles, which, in my judgment, forms the first principle for consideration in the structure of wheel carriages. I dare presume to say, that I could direct the construction of a carriage that shall move by the application of less power than any carriage I ever saw.

I have, likewise, hinted to many, that I could direct the construction of an apparatus, that, with every convenience, might be applied to any coach or carriage, as in use, (without at all altering the interior of the coach,) that would yield any temperature of warmth in winter travelling, that would not at all incommode the passenger, or injure the coach or carriage, or their symmetry. I wrote to a gentleman in London on the subject; and was answered, that he thought it would not succeed in this country, or be ever wanted, owing, as he thought, to the mildness of our climate, and that the invention was known in Russia. Those remarks induced me to think that the gentleman had not duly considered the subject; for surely I never had in view the introduction of a Russian stove into a gentleman's carriage or stage-coach: it is almost needless to add, that I have experienced excessive cold repeatedly in mail-coaches; and I know the application of such an apparatus as I have sug-

gested above is much wanted, and would succeed admirably; and, with small attention, it would preserve its effect to any requisite distance.

I have likewise wrote to some gentlemen who style themselves architects, that I could construct a machine that would raise every description of building materials from one cwt. to a ton, to any requisite elevation, totally precluding the use of the inclined plane, winch, pulleys, &c.: by this means two masons, or labourers, would raise more materials than five men by the ordinary means.

Gisborough.

J. LAING.

•• We shall be glad to receive this correspondent's proposed account of hat-making.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERSONS who suffer severely generally complain: every species of oppression and injustice naturally provokes opposition. Having felt the partial and *peculiar* oppressiveness of the Act of Parliament which enforces *every author* or proprietor of a book to give *eleven copies* of it to certain public libraries, most of which *are rich*, and therefore ought to *encourage*, rather than injure, literature and authors,—I wish to impress on the attention of every gentleman connected with the legislature of the kingdom, the necessity of examining the merits of this subject. To myself, and to all persons who have a property in their own literary works, or who hope to derive profit from their mental labours, the present Act of Parliament is severe, unjust, and almost ruinous. It taxes the author exclusively; it is an impost on talent; it inflicts the greatest punishment on the most meritorious; it is contrary to the usual spirit of the English constitution and British legislation, as it compels the poor to pay for the luxuries of the rich; and levels its whole force of oppressiveness at one class of persons, who are already notoriously poor, or at least are inadequately rewarded.

Grub-street, authors, and poverty, have been long associated; and, in the Act of Parliament here referred to, we have a legislative enactment, calculated to cement and perpetuate the union. But the case does not require argument, or even the slightest exaggeration, to show its injustice and injurious tendency. Every common understanding, and every impartial person, must allow, that

that an exclusive personal tax, and that a heavy one, on authors must be peculiarly grievous, illiberal, and oppressive; and every disinterested person will, I am satisfied, readily admit, that such is the Act now alluded to. Let us, therefore, hope that the present House of Commons will not suffer this session to pass away without expunging it from the statutes of the realm; and substitute, in its place, such an enactment as shall rather tend to assist, than oppress, the author; shall serve rather to reward him for mental exertion, than subtract from his hard-earned income. Some of our best writers formerly sought patronage and pecuniary aid from monarchs, nobles, and the gentry: now they are obliged to seek the same from booksellers. Whatever bargains the latter make with the public writer, are done with the calculation of giving away eleven copies; and the value of those must be taken from the author's purse. Hence, it is evident that the "Copy-right Act" is a personal tax on the literary character, and is most oppressive and severe on those authors who produce elegant and expensive works. My own case, though not the hardest, almost deters me from risking money, and devoting all my time and exertion to embellished literature: for, ever since the passing of the Act, I have been taxed about sixty pounds a year as an author, in addition to the usual assessed taxes. The ten per cent. income-tax was thought to be very arbitrary and oppressive, but that was light and equitable compared to the personal one now referred to. Still, to myself, the presentation-law might appear trivial if my works were as profitable as certain modern poets and novellists; but "*The Cathedral Antiquities*" are exceedingly expensive in their production, and, at present, the sale is not equal to that expense. They not only require incessant labour and assiduity, but an annual expenditure of *fourteen hundred pounds*.

As this sum is devoted to employ and support several English artists and artisans; and, as the trade of the country is materially benefited by the prosecution of embellished works,—it will be but policy and wisdom in the legislature to encourage their publication.

March 18, 1819. J. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MY friend, Mr. W. Owen Pughe, having sent for my perusal a MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

specimen of his translation into Welsh of Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," now in the press, I feel desirous of apprising my countrymen, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, of the merits of this forthcoming publication; and this announcement, I conceive, cannot be more respectfully given, than by presenting extracts from the original, with the translations annexed, to the candid comparison of the ancient Britons.

"Thus Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head uplift above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blazed, his other parts
besides

Prone on the flood, extended long and large,

Lay floating many a rood, in bulk as huge
As whom the Fables name of monstrous size,

Titanian." Book i. 198.

Welsh Translation.

Tra traethai Satan wrth ei gyfnes hyn,
Ei ben oddiar y don, a llygaid mellt
Yn lluchedennu, ei aelodau brais
A hirion, gan onoflaw ar y lli
Amledynt liaws erwi, ac o faint
Y cawr amrosgo hwnnw a oedd ei han
O ddaiar, yn y chwedlau gynt.

Again—

"He scarce had ceased, when the superior
Fiend

Was moving towards the shoar; his ponderous shield,

Ethereal temper, massie, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon,
whose orb,

Thro' optick glass, the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains on her spotty globe;
His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great Ammiral, were but a wand."

294.

Welsh Translation.

Nis tawai prin, pan oedd yr ychaf Fall
Yn nessu at y lan; ei darian drom
O naws ter nwyfre, yn helaeth ac yn gron,
A dafiai ar ei gil; yr eang rod
Yn llaes oddiar ei war fal pe y lloer,
Arwyneb hon y Tuscian celfydd ddawn
A sylwa trwy ddrychbeiriant craff oddiar
Ben Fesolê, neu o Valdarno, yn
Yr hwyr, er canfod ar ei gwyneb brych,
Ai tiroedd, moelydd, ai atonydd.
Ei waew y pinwydd hiraf ag a ddaw
O elltydd Norwy, yn hwyliar llong i ryw
Lygesydd gwyh, wrthi oedd mal gwialen.

These extracts testify the ability of the translator, and the capability of the language: indeed, the Welsh is peculiarly convenient, as there are few ideas but what the critical writer can express *ad libitum*, in soft or harsh terms; and, this

G g

being

being the case, it will not appear unkind nor unseasonable in me to advise Mr. Pughe to be circumspect in dealing out his words: for, should he, in this holy alliance of devils, fighting for their legitimate rights, deal out all the sonorous and grating to the infernal chiefs, and put all that is mild and soft in the mouth of General Michael,—the archangel, though finally the conqueror, will appear to disadvantage in his camp harangues. Under this dilemma, it would be adviseable for the translator to use the labials himself in his narration, to give the dentals to General Michael, and the gutturals to the devils.

Mr. Pughe, in his versification, follows the quantity of Milton, and limits his line to ten syllables. I have suggested to him that the Welsh language can well support itself in the lengthened measure of Homer and Virgil; and that the genius of Milton would appear in greater majesty when borne by twelve pinions: our translator has thought otherwise, and perhaps judiciously,—for, by confining his numbers to ten, he can continue longer on the wing.

JOHN JONES, LL.D.

Islington; March 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW of no species of writing more to be condemned than that which serves to excite unnecessary apprehension in the minds of sick persons, respecting the safety of the medicines prescribed for them; for, it is an opinion, supported by extensive observation and sanctioned by the most intellectual men of every age, that nothing tends more to the well-doing of invalids than reposing entire confidence in the remedies they are directed to use.

A writer, signing himself E. P., at page 21 of your number for January last, professes himself horror-struck at the idea that such “deadly poisons” as arsenic, henbane, calomel, aconite, and digitalis, with a comprehension, and, no doubt, convenient *et cetera*, closing the “frightful” procession, should be employed in the cure of diseases; and he seems to think that, because a lady was foolish enough to take twice the quantity of medicine prescribed for her, and died in consequence,—and because another lady had nearly perished through the consummate stupidity of her nurse,—the medicines so misused ought to be for ever expunged from the catalogue of remedial agents.

I know not from what data, or by what reasoning, this gentleman deduces the conclusion, that unfortunate results arising from the abuse of a medicine should be considered an argument against its judicious administration; and I cannot greatly regret my ignorance, since, were such conclusions admitted to be valid, we might, with justice, prohibit most of the habits and usages of civilized life.

Calomel is especially honoured by his animadversions,—“it has slain its thousands.” It is much easier, and much *safer* too, to make general assertions of this description, which from their nature are unanswerable, than to point out particular instances demonstrative of the correctness of his opinion; but he ought to recollect, that evidence is valuable in proportion as it is pointed and discriminating. I believe a court of justice would be more influenced in its decisions by the oath of one credible witness, who affirmed that he had seen the prisoner commit the offence for which he was arraigned, than by a hundred swearing that they believed him guilty, without making some satisfactory explanation to shew the propriety and reasonableness of their belief. Indeed, the only reply that would not shame such an accusation against calomel, would be, to assert in the same unauthorised and dogmatical manner,—that it has saved its tens of thousands.

Rochdale; Feb. 13.

A. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. SHAW's paper, No. 252, p. 131, claims my serious attention;* and, though Dr. S. thinks I have not attended to the living voice, and the organic formation of vowels, I am bold enough to declare, that they have been my principal or sole guides; and that, if examined by these rules, my scheme of pronunciation will have a decided superiority.

It has been objected, that the trilling of the consonant *r*, when joined to a vowel, causes some variation in the sound: I shall, therefore, be under the necessity of exhibiting my scheme in other words.

Short.	long.	Short.	long.
1. am.....	alms	5. be.....	bee
2. on.....	awn	6. to.....	two
3. ell.....	ale	7. love....	loaf
4. it.....	eat prov.	8. hull.	

* This paper has been some time in our hands.—EDITOR.

It is admitted, that we agree in the three first vowels.

In pronouncing the fourth sound, which is also the fourth short of Dr. S., the organs are in the same position as in the third, except that the lower jaw is raised a little; but, in pronouncing what he calls its long quantity, which is my fifth long, (and short, also, I should conceive,) the lower jaw is much more raised; yea, almost closed: but the true long sound of this fourth vowel is heard in the provincial sound, given to the word *eat*, by the people of this township, for whose use I have inserted it. I shall not presume to dictate to Dr. S. how he should pronounce, but it is necessary that we should understand each other. If the vowel-sound heard in *will*, were the short quantity of that heard in *wheel*, it would be proper to pronounce the words, which Dr. S. has chosen to represent these sounds, as if written *rideem*, *believe*, *sirene*, *ritrieve*; but this is a different sound, for, in quantity, *redeem* and *rideem* are alike, as well as *be* and *by*, when this last is not emphatic or diphthongal.

The words by which Dr. S. represents the seventh sound, (his fifth,) viz. *sew*, *sown*; *lo*, *loan*; *rope*, *roar*; *hope*, *horde*; have no difference whatever, in quantity, as far as respects the vowels. The short quantity is heard in *come*, *cur*, *fur*, *slur*. By trying the words *come* and *comb*; *love* and *loaf*; it will be found that it is not the addition of *r* that constitutes the difference between this and my eighth.

Dr. S. seems to have mistaken, or confounded, three of the short quantities of my scheme; for instance, the eighth, heard in *full*, *pull*, which he thinks is the same as my sixth, I pronounce exactly like his seventh, heard in the final syllables of *butter*, *cover*, and all adnouns with the comparative termination.

It is an Irishism to sound *full*, *pull*, with the short sound of *doom*, heard in *do*, *to*. There is as strong a difference between the sound heard in *full*, and that heard in *to*, as there is between that heard in *by*, and that heard in *be*. The seat of the eighth sound being very near the glottis, or aperture whence the breath issues from the larynx, or top of the windpipe; and the tongue and lips free and open. But, in sounding the sixth, it lies as far as the lips; and they are even pushed out to form a chink, or *foramen*; the mouth, at the same time, being much more closed than in sounding the eighth. Of what use is it to

attend to the organic formation of sounds, if the long and short quantities of the same vowel-sound require different positions? yet this is the case, if his scheme be correct, as I have shewn in *will*, *wheel*, *pull*, *pool*. The best mode of trying vowel-sounds, both in their long and short quantities, is to pronounce them unconnected with consonants.

I am surprised that Dr. S., after having described the organic formation of vowels, should fall into the same kind of error as Mr. E. Had he said, that the eighth sound (his seventh,) wanted the short quantity in English, (as generally spoken,) it would have been correct. But to say that any vowel-sound is "incapable of prolongation," is to mistake its true nature. In pronouncing any particular vowel-sound, the vocal organs are placed in one certain position. The sound commences by a strong percussion of the breath against these organs; and ends only with the will of the speaker: that is, the moment he thinks proper to withhold his breath. But, should the breath be prolonged, and the organic position remain the same, it becomes the long quantity: should it be prolonged, and the position of the organs be changed, it becomes instantaneously either a different vowel-sound or a consonant.

Though, in examining the vocal sounds, an attention to the organic formation be indispensable, it does not empower us to decide with certainty what is the exact number of sounds that the human voice is capable of producing: for instance, is an Englishman (admitting that he has no knowledge of any language but his own,) certain that there is no vowel-sound but what he can pronounce? I believe not. I am of opinion, that the English have all the vowel-sounds of other languages in the short quantity; yet I am not certain of this: but I am certain that they have not all the long quantities in their language, as generally spoken. I am of opinion also, that, however accurately we might describe the position that the organs of speech were in, when pronouncing a certain vowel; we should, ourselves, be unable to pronounce it, if we had not previously heard either its long or short quantity pronounced by another person, (*viva voce*.)

I am glad to own Dr. S. as a countryman; but must, at the same time, beg leave to say, that he is not acquainted with all the peculiarities of our county pronunciation,

pronunciation, if he is not aware that the inhabitants of Oldham, Ashton, Middleton, Failsworth, and many other places, have a long and intermediate sound, exactly agreeing in quantity, but essentially different in sound from those heard in *mate* and *meet*; these three sounds are forcibly distinguished by them in *mate*, *meat*, *meet*; *stale*, *steal*, *steel*.

We must not, however, confound this with the pronunciation of the inhabitants of Rochdale, and some other places, by whom the words *meat* and *steal* would be pronounced with a diphthong, composed of the sounds heard in *mate* and *meet*; as if written *meyt*, *steyl*.

With respect to the quantity or duration of vowels, they are in English naturally divided into long and short; and, though a speaker, when roused into impassioned or declamatory language, is led into a lengthened tone or accent, still they may be divided into long and short, and never can be properly said to

form a third quantity. If we will be at the trouble to sing aloud the 100th Psalm to the tune commonly used, we shall find that the short quantities become long when sung with a long note. *On*, in ver. 1, line 1, becomes *awn*; *it*, in ver. 3, line the last, becomes *eat*, as pronounced by the people of this neighbourhood; *come*, in the first verse, last line, becomes *comb* or *coam*, and not *coom*; *us*, if pronounced with the 8th sound, will have a long quantity, exactly like that by which the Welsh name their *y*.

In the word *Cymri* they give it the short quantity, as if written *Cumri*: are not the Welsh *y* and the Greek *υ* alike in sound? The name given to *e*, (I am credibly informed,) is the same as that given to it in these parts, not only in Wales, but also in some parts of Scotland. *A* is, in this country, (Failsworth,) called *a*, and not *ai*.

THOMAS COLLINSON.

Failsworth.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED LIVING FOREIGNERS.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

M DE LA FAYETTE, having from his youth fought for the American cause, was very early in life penetrated with the principles of liberty, which form the basis of the government of the United States. If he committed errors relative to the French revolution, they arose entirely from his admiration of the American institutions, and for the hero Washington,—who guided the steps of his nation in the path of independence.

M. de la Fayette, young, rich, noble, beloved by his country, quitted all these advantages at the age of nineteen, to serve, beyond the seas, this cause of liberty, the love of which decided the character of his whole life. Had he been so happy as to have been born in America, his conduct would have been that of Washington;—the same disinterestedness, the same enthusiasm, the same perseverance in their opinions,—and they were alike equally distinguished as warm friends of humanity and benevolence.

Had General Washington been placed in the situation of the Marquis de la Fayette, chief of the National Guard of Paris, he very probably would not have been able to triumph over circumstances; but would have failed in the attempt to preserve his vows of fidelity to his king, at the same time that he

wished to establish the liberty of the nation.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that M. de la Fayette is a determined republican; yet none of the vanities of his class ever entered his head: power, the effect of which is so great in France, had not the least ascendancy over him; the desire of pleasing in the drawing-room did not at all modify the expression of his sentiments; and he sacrificed his fortune to his opinions with the most generous indifference.

In the prison of Olmutz, as at the moment when his credit stood highest, he remained equally unshaken in his principles. He is a man whose manner of seeing and acting has always been direct and consistent. Whoever attentively observed him, might previously calculate with certainty upon what he would do under all circumstances. His political talents are similar to those of the United States; and his face is more English than French.

The hatred of which M. la Fayette is the object, has failed to sour his character; and his mildness of disposition is undisturbed: but it is equally true, that nothing has been able to change, or in the slightest degree vary, his opinions; and his confidence that liberty will be triumphant, is as great as that of a pious man in the life to come. These sentiments,

ments, so different, so contrary to the selfish calculations of the major part of those men who have played any part in France, may justly appear to some persons worthy of praise and commiseration: it is so silly, they say, to prefer one's country, and not to change one's party, when this party is beaten;—in short, to consider the human race, not like a pack of cards, that we are obliged to turn to our advantage, but as the sacred object of an absolute devotion. Nevertheless, if we thus incur the reproach of silliness, may our men of genius soon merit it.

It is a very singular circumstance, that such a character as that of M. la Fayette should have manifested itself in the person of one of the first gentlemen in France; but we can neither accuse nor judge him impartially without knowing him, and seeing his conduct in the light I have here painted it. It will then be easy to comprehend the various contrasts that arose out of his situation, and his manner of acting. Supporting the monarchy more from duty than inclination, he involuntarily drew nearer those principles of democracy which he was obliged to oppose; and it was possible to perceive him lean towards the friends of the republic, though his reason and good sense forbade him to wish their system admitted in France.

Since the departure of M. la Fayette for America, which is now forty years, it is not possible to mention one action, or one word, that has not kept steadily in the same line, without his conduct ever having been influenced by the least personal interest. Success would have relieved this manner of existence; but it demands all the attention of the historian, notwithstanding the circumstances, and even faults, which serve the enemy as weapons.

Such is the portrait given by Madame de Staël of M. de la Fayette, one of the most modest and unassuming, as well as most celebrated of men. We hope, in another number, to give an account of the same person by Lady Morgan. It will be interesting to oppose the judgment of these two celebrated women to the absurd stories and miserable calumnies of the general's enemies. It was not sufficient for them to attack his reputation, they must also find fault with his constitution in a physical sense. It is well known that General la Fayette is about sixty years old; that he enjoys a perfect state of health; that his gaiety

and tranquillity are unalterable; that all his pleasures are centered in a domestic life; and that his only passion is to see consolidated the constitutional liberty of his country. He is said to be eighty years of age; overwhelmed with infirmities; afflicted with a deafness that prevents his understanding any conversation without the assistance of a trumpet; his disposition gloomy and morose; and, to complete the picture, he is devoured by ambition.

It is only just that the public should be informed of these little *ruses de guerre*, which will doubtless be renewed each time it becomes a question of adding General la Fayette to the legislative body. It is very natural that a man of this character and disposition, who has always been constant in his principles and his disinterestedness, should displease those persons whom we have so often seen opposed to themselves in their opinions, but always faithful to their principles of arbitrary sway.

M. BENJAMIN DE CONSTANT.

THE following portrait of this distinguished politician is taken from a small periodical work, called, "Father Michael, or the Pocket Politician;" a work consecrated to keep alive the principles of constitutional liberty, and watch over the abuses of power.

Benjamin Constant, whose ancestors were driven from France as Protestants, settled in that country, in consequence of a decree of the Constituent Assembly, which recalled all the religious victims of that atrocious and impolitic proscription. It is then astonishing to find, that there are men who still obstinately persist in considering him as a foreigner: but what is it that some men will not do to discourage the defenders and friends of liberty, and mislead public opinion with regard to them?

In defiance, however, of all that such persons can say, Benjamin Constant is a Frenchman by his origin, as well as in his heart: his enemies only disgrace themselves.

We shall shew that France ought to count him amongst the number of her most celebrated citizens. We shall make known what he has done for the cause of liberty. In the Tribune he fought courageously against arbitrary power: he never ceased to reclaim the right of petition against the re-establishment of feudal rents and special tribunals. After the battle of Marengo, and when all Europe was at the feet of the conqueror,

conqueror, he demanded loudly and forcibly the execution of constitutional laws, and, above all, the indispensable liberty of the press: he dared to hold up Washington as an example to the man who wished for unlimited power.

Benjamin Constant, whose principles had shut him out from office under Bonaparte, renewed his efforts in 1814, to insure the triumph of constitutional liberty, for which he had contended so strenuously under the republic, and under the consuls.

When the ministry had succeeded in restraining the liberty of the press, Benjamin Constant published a work, which produced a great sensation, and which afterwards was the cause of an ordonnance, that abrogated the restraining law.

He was the first person who threw light on the important question of the responsibility of ministers, which explains why they make such efforts to exclude him from the Chamber of Deputies.

We may find in the law of elections some of the principles laid down, and part of the method he proposed in 1814, in a publication on that subject.

He has been reproached for becoming a member of the Council of State during the hundred days; but what is most strange is, that the reproach comes from men who were the devoted slaves of the emperor during his first reign; and who, during the one hundred days, assisted him against the cause of liberty. Do those calumniators not know that Benjamin Constant was placed there as a check upon that potentate against his will, and that, while they were assisting in stilling liberty, he was defending it by every means in his power?

If Benjamin Constant would publish the history he has written of that period, he would give a terrible answer to his enemies; but his moderation does not abandon him; and he trusts to his actions and the tenor of his political life for his justification, and answers his detractors by silence and contempt.

What a noble character! What a proof of his love for peace! What an example, at a time when the tribunes echo with cries of calumny!

We shall not enumerate the works of Benjamin Constant; they would form too long a list; but we shall maintain, that he has been uniform in his principles, which he has applied to the different forms of government adopted by

France; and we are not afraid of being contradicted, when we affirm, that he gave France the first lessons of political science, adapted to her situation.

Was he not the first to guide us respecting a national representation? Who has struggled and contended like him for the liberty of the press? Who has resisted arbitrary power with such success? Who has produced so salutary an effect on public opinion? Who could have defended Regnault more generously or more victoriously than he has done?

When one loves liberty and truth, when one is capable of appreciating a fine style, and a close, simple, and frank mode of argument,—then one may appreciate the merit of Benjamin Constant; for, in those excellencies, who is his equal? Who has written any work that shews more talent and genius, more enlarged views, or a more profound knowledge of the theory and practice of governments?

But, say they, Benjamin Constant is not an orator: even those who admire his writings are at a loss to answer.

Certainly he is not an orator, if oratory consists in declaiming with great emphasis on common-place subjects, and pronouncing long and pompous harangues that lead to no conclusion.

But, if eloquence consists in the strength of thoughts, well and precisely expressed, and in irresistible argument,—in collecting the essential, and throwing aside what is unimportant; where is the man that will say that Benjamin Constant is not an orator?

Is there one of his readers,—one of those who frequent his society, who can deny the warmth of his style, the propriety of his expressions, the connection of his thoughts, his rare talent at a reply, and the facility and richness of his elocution?

The conduct of Benjamin Constant, when he acted with such courage in the time of the consuls, proves what he would be in the tribune when he had liberty to speak the truth. Is there one man in France who will deny the justice of this conclusion?

But intrigue arranges every thing,—not being able to dispute his superiority as a man of genius and as a statesman, nor his eloquence as a writer, he is, by anticipation, refused a talent which he has not had an opportunity to display! Can there be a greater proof of the fear with which that excellent citizen in-

spires

spires the enemies of liberty by the greatness of his means, by his courage, and by his experience of men and things?

Friends of constitutional liberty! You, who are surrounded with snares, and whom they seek to lead astray by every means possible, name

those who have more courage, more merit, more loyalty, and more perseverance, than Benjamin Constant. Before you name him, place him beside them at the Tribune. France and Europe will soon decide between him and his rivals.

BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE AT PARIS.

We proceed to lay before our Readers other rare Documents from this vast Repository of Historical and Biographical Curiosities.

LETTERS copied from the ORIGINALS in the HAND-WRITING of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, and other WRITERS, her RELATIVES, illustrative of her HISTORY.

Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland, mother of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duchess of Guise, her sister-in-law.

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 26.)

I HAVE received the letter which you wrote to me by Usquin, and have the pleasure to hear of the commencement of the health of my sister. I have scarcely learnt the journey of my brother; however, my sister, we must trust in the will of God, and entreat him to be his aid; and we must put all our hope in the said Lord,—for that which we have in the world is only vanity and deceitfulness. I entreat you not to err; and to treat well, in his absence, the little creature whom he has left you; and I hope God will restore him to us happily: assuring you, that, if my prayers, and those which I shall order, can be of service to him, I will not spare them. I think, if this unlucky hour had not arrived, that I should have seen you soon; whereas, I am very much afraid that, if it continues . . .

We must praise God for every thing: entreating you to write to me often,—for you cannot address yourself better, or to any one who will hear with more pleasure of all that relates to you.

Recommending myself humbly to your kindness, I entreat the Creator to give you a long and good life.

From Lilebour, this thirteenth of January (1558-1561).

Your humble and good sister,

MARY. (36.)

(On the back)—To my sister, Madame the Duchess of Guise.

(Seal)—In red wax, effaced.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library, Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 24.)

[This letter appears to have been written in 1563,—the date of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours at the court of France.]

Cousin,

By what I read in your letters, and the information I obtain elsewhere, the English have said a great deal of the friendship which the Queen of England, my sister, feels for me; and which she has given me to understand on so many occasions, that I neither will nor dare doubt it any longer; and I hope she will give me some more certain demonstration of it, if we look at what I have deferred this year, to be more advanced; but I hope to recover it the next. However it may be, I am obliged to you for your good wishes; and I assure you, that you need desire no person to be more anxious to hear of your welfare than I am.

In order not to diminish the pleasure which the arrival at court of Monsieur and Madame de Savoye affords you, I will not write you a long letter; and also not to wrong the self-sufficiency of the bearer, who is too great a personage to charge himself with a long account.

I will finish, then, by recommending myself to your favour, and pray to God, that He will grant you, my cousin, in good health, a long and happy life.

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours, her cousin.

(King's Library, at Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 18.)

[This letter seems to have been written about the year 1563, when M. de Priennes began

began to interest himself in the affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots.]

Cousin,

I have received two letters from you, —one by Clarenault, and the other by Montignac, and learn the place in which you are. It seems to me that you have no little trouble to write so often, and I regret the few means that I possess of sending from hence any news that can be agreeable to you. I fear I importune you by making you so much a party to my affairs: however, I would not lose this opportunity of writing to you, in order that I might not too much neglect my duty, which I had nearly done, in not replying to your two kind letters; and to assure you, by the same means, that I have no less opinion of your being a good friend and relation, as your letters prove to me; thanking you also for the office of friendship which you have done me towards Piene, at my request,—which I should be happy in being able to return by some similar duty, or any other that could give you more satisfaction than this sorry letter: to which I shall put an end, after having recommended myself to your kindness, and prayed to God, that, in things of greater importance than the receipt of my letters, not only the winds, but all Heaven, may be favourable to you, and in all your good designs, as desired by,

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library at Paris, No. 9126, fol. 7.)

Cousin,

Neither Mr. Mauvissieres, or, in case of failure, the ambassador, have brought me any letters from you, at least from your hand. On the return of James, one of your old servants, and mine, I write you this little letter, by him, to assure you, that you may easily take the trouble of writing to those who deserve it more, but not to a relation or good friend who is more desirous to hear of your welfare. Joining to this a recommendation of the bearer, who can tell you of the little leisure that I have to write or send any thing during these troubles;* you have felt something of them; but it will be worse here, if God does not put his hand to them,—to whom, after having kissed your's, I

* Possibly the troubles here mentioned ascertain the date of this letter to have been 1557.

pray that he will give you, my cousin, your mistress, with all the happiness you desire.

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

(On the back)—To my cousin, the Duke de Nemours.

(No seal.)

From Catherine de Medicis, then Queen Dowager of France, and mother of King Charles IX.

(King's Library at Paris, Dupuy Collection, No. 509.)

M. President,

I request you, according to what the king my son has written to you, to enquire secretly, who is the printer of a book translated from the Latin into French, and done in London, against the Queen of Scots, my daughter; and cause to be seized and burned, secretly, and without noise, all the books of that description that you can discover; prohibiting also printers from reprinting it, under any penalty you may think proper. So that, if it be possible, there may not remain a single copy; and you will do an agreeable service to the king, my son, and myself. Praying God, M. President, to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

Written at Bloys, the 22d day of March, 1572.

(Signed)

CATHERINE.

(And beneath)

PINART.

(On the back)—To M. de Cely (de Thou), member of the King's Council, and first president in his Court of Parliament at Paris.

(No seal.)

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune MSS. No. 8702.)

Cousin,

I have received your kind and polite letter with considerable pleasure, for the testimony it affords me that my long adversity has not had the effect of depriving you of your good wishes towards me, and which I had always reckoned upon in you to do for me, with every opportunity, as for one of your best friends and relations; and, to shew that I will not neglect such an offer in you, I entreat you to be my friend at present in the affair of my Dutchy of Tourayne, of which I am about to be deprived; and to give to my people favor and counsel to accept the exchange which may be offered to me; so that I may not sustain

so great a loss. You may judge of the situation in which I am placed, and whether it is necessary to treat me so rudely. I will say nothing more, except to entreat you to be my friend and ambassador; and you may conceive the rest.

As to my health, the bearer can inform you respecting it, which will prevent my further importuning you,—unless it be to recommend myself heartily to your kindness, and praying to God to give you, my cousin, good health, and a long and happy life.

Schefild, this penultima of July (1577-1589).

Your very affectionate and good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Marshal de Cossé.

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune MSS. No. 9126.)

M. Marshal,

The honour which I have received in being nursed with, and so closely allied to, your king, appears to me sufficient to recommend my present situation to you, and all other good and faithful counsellors,—chiefly in a cause so just and reasonable as the preservation of my dowry. I entreat you, then, on this consideration, to oblige me by assisting with your credit and favour with the Duke, my brother-in-law (Francis, Duke d'Alençon,) the remonstrances which I have charged my counsel to deliver to him and to you, respecting my wood of Epernay, and the trouble that I have experienced in my possession of it, from M. de Rosne, in the name of the Duke, to whom I did not act in this way, when I ceded my duchy of Touraine: consequently, I trust that, being rightly informed by you of this affair, he will redress the wrong that has been shewn me. Offering you, for recompence of the pleasure which you will afford me in this affair, all that I can do for you and your's, with the same affection as I pray God to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

From the castle of Schefield, this 4th of October (probably in 1580).

Your very good friend, MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, addressed to "M. de Mauvissiere, knight of the Order of the very Christian King, my brother-in-law, member of his Privy Council, and his Ambassador in England."

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 8690, fol. 9.)

M. de Mauvissiere.—Since my en-

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 324.

closed dispatch, (which has been ready from the beginning of the last month,) M. de Ruisseau has been detained on this side by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on a new restriction, which he, at the same time, imposed upon my liberty, without permitting me to write to the Queen of England, my good sister, or to you. I consider this proceeding wonderfully strange, by the little cause which, in my conscience, I can find that I have given for it; having most carefully, on all past occasions, accommodated myself as much as possible to every thing that I thought agreeable to the said queen. And, besides, I can answer, on the part of the said Du Ruisseau and his companions, that there never would be cause for their detention; and, in truth, the Earl of Shrewsbury cannot allege any.

I communicate my grief to the queen in the enclosed letter, which I have given in charge to M. du Ruisseau, to present to her from me; and in default (as the court is a long way out of his road, of his being able to do so, I entreat you to do that service; requiring instantly from her a declaration of her intentions respecting my said restriction, which I think she would not continue without necessity; and, in case of her having any, proceed so that I may be apprized of it, in order that I may be able to undeceive her.

Such rigorous treatment has very much assisted in injuring my health, as the said Du Ruisseau can more particularly inform you,—to whom I refer you for further knowledge of my affairs; and I shall add nothing but my recommendation to your kindness. Praying God to have you, M. de Mauvissiere, in his holy keeping.

Written at Chefield, this 8th day of October, 1582.

[The preceding letter is in the handwriting of a secretary, and signed by herself. The following is a continuation in her own hand.]

M. de Mauvissiere, you will see, by my letters to the Queen of England, the complaint which I make of one thing, which is so great an innovation, that I cannot but dread the conclusion of so new a regulation; for, during my residence in England, whatever may have been the troubles of the country or elsewhere, or whatever has occurred, I have never been prevented from complaining to her, and representing all that I considered agreeable or sisterly to her, on the charges which had been falsely brought against me. Now I am

H h

ill,

ill, and under restraint, without knowing why, or by whom,—unless the Earl of Shrewsbury will inform me; and prevented from writing to her, however much I may require it. If this continues without reprehension, it is exposing me to death, at the pleasure of any person who will make use of her name. If these letters reach you, I entreat you to provide for the safety of my life, shewing them to the said lady, my good sister, assuring me that in favour of the king, who is interested in this affair, she will provide for it. The bearer will inform you of my situation.

Your very obliged and best friend,

MARY.

Minute of a Letter from Henry III.

King of France, to M. de Mauvissiere, his Ambassador in England.

King's Library at Paris, Bethune MSS. No. 8808, "Registre de Pinart."

M. de Mauvissiere,—I send you this dispatch to acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 17th, 24th, and 28th, of last month, awaiting the arrival of my Lord Ceton, on this side; at which time, and after having heard his charge, you will hear from me more fully.

In the mean time, I inform you, that I have seen the correspondence between the Queen of England, my good sister and cousin, and yourself, and the reciprocal complaints upon your conduct and her's: you have done very rightly to tell her her faults openly; for, must he be exempt from error who would reprove and correct another? She complains, that some of her subjects have taken refuge in my kingdom; let her remember that her country has ever been the retreat of my rebellious subjects, and the spot in which they have plotted their principal enterprises and designs, and have found most favour and support; but these are old quarrels, which are better forgotten than remembered. I desire only that, from this hour, and for the future, we should discontinue the causes of similar reproaches, and that the result may correspond with the declarations of good, substantial, and true friendship, which we make to each other; being well pleased that she has seen and known that neither I nor my ministers have taken any part in the conspiracy which she affirms to have existed against her person and sovereignty,—which ought to make her the more agreeable that you should interfere, on my behalf, in the adjustment and reconciliation of the differences between her and my nephew, the king of

Scotland; in which my intention is, that you should perform all the duties which correspond with our mutual friendship, and which you may tell her, at a proper time, to dispose her to condescend to it, in removing all the suspicions which she has now, or may conceive; and tell her I should have been glad if she had chosen M. de Paulet, or any other friend of peace and quietness, to go to Scotland, and who was a proper instrument to adjust every misunderstanding between her and my said nephew, the king of Scotland; and you will do every thing to resolve upon your said journey to, and stay in, Scotland.

I desire that you will diligently and dutifully endeavour to discover, more particularly than you have hitherto done, what has been said and negotiated on that side, by him who is named Angrongue, and who was sent by the king of Navarre, my brother; and inform me every thing respecting it, assuring the said lady queen of England, and her counsellors, that, to the contrary of what has been said, there has been no contravention on my part, to my last edict of pacification; and that it cannot be truly said, that I have done other than employ all my means and authority to enforce observance of the said edict, which I continue to do daily: but, the time being come in which those of the pretended reformed religion are to place in my hands the towns which had been delivered to them for their security, according to my said edict of pacification, they endeavour to find an excuse for withholding the restoration of the said towns. This is the only argument that makes them assert that they have had not satisfaction from my said edict: to which I have always desired them to say in what I have failed, and that I would redress it; as, in fact, I have done with every complaint and remonstrance they have made to me.

I have seen by one of your said dispatches that those who are imprisoned for the said conspiracy, on the other side, have charged the ambassador of the king of Spain (*D. Bernardino de Mendoza, who was subsequently ambassador of France,*) of having plotted it; which has led to his dismissal. By this, the said lady queen of England may judge that it is particularly against her and her nation, that the said king of Spain is actuated, having already several times, and by various means, endeavoured to trouble her; and it is to be believed, with the threats of the said ambassador

ambassador of Spain, that the great forces which his master keeps ready, are to fall upon England.

I am also informed that there are designs against some of my frontiers, but I hope to remedy it; for, taking counsel, lately, on the affairs of my kingdom, I have, among other things, resolved to have always, and to establish, in garrison, a good number of companies of foot and horse soldiers; and a retinue of ten or twelve thousand Swiss, to serve me in their stead, as occasion shall require. In the mean time, assure the said lady queen of England, that, when she wants my assistance, she may always reckon it, according to the treaty of defensive league and mutual preservation which is between us; as, on my part, you will tell her, with every demonstration of respect and friendship in your power, that my friendship has never been more necessary for her than now, and that she has every opportunity of preserving and maintaining it, with the assurance that it will fortify and

support her against the malice of her enemies; wishing to remain constantly in a good understanding with her, for our mutual support, conformably with our said treaty; and this the more, because I believe that she has the same wish and resolution.

As to what I have seen by one of your said dispatches, of the affairs and bad treatment of my sister, the queen of Scotland, it is the thing which concerns me much, and I approve what you have done respecting it hitherto; but, considering the situation of my affairs, and the predicament in which we are placed, you will be very circumspect towards the said lady queen of England, and those of her counsel, and you will conduct yourself in these things as you will see my service requires.

Praying God, M. de Mauvissieres, to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

Written at Paris, the 15th day of February, 1584."

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ON THE ABORIGINES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY; BY M. H. FROST.

THE successive generations of men who have inhabited the eastern parts of Asia, were distinguished, for centuries, by rapid advancements in civilization and the arts, and on a sudden subjected to a great reverse. By the encroachment of some barbarous foe, or some neighbouring robber, they have been forced to renounce the possession of their privileges, or escape for their lives. "Some of the most desert provinces in Asia," says the historian of Catherine the second, "have been repeatedly the seats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. These potent and civilized nations have repeatedly perished, for want of a union or system of policy. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been suffered unnoticed to subdue his neighbouring tribes; each new conquest was made an instrument to the succeeding one; till, at length become irresistible, he swept whole empires, with their arts and sciences, off the face of the earth." This important truth we consider particularly applicable to the original peopling of the western country. The Aborigines probably constituted a part of some such nation existing in eastern Asia, and were forced to escape to this continent by the encroachment of some such pow-

erful, invading foe. I have said that this was probably a fact. I venture to add, that it was most certainly the fact in regard to the Aborigines.

It is a very general opinion, prevailing in the western country, that there is ample proof that the country in general was once inhabited by a civilized and agricultural people. This very general consent we are disposed to respect, and consider an innocent opinion in itself, but we have not yet obtained satisfactory reasons to believe that the country in general, or to any great extent, has been adorned with the improvements and habitations of men living in a civilized and permanent state of society. The Aborigines probably advanced as far in the improvement of particular portions or districts of the country, as their knowledge of agriculture, their implements of husbandry, and their temporary residence, would allow. The face of the country since it was visited by the Aborigines, and since their demise, has undergone great changes. It is to be remarked, that the oldest trees now standing cannot be pronounced coeval with the extinction of the Aborigines.

It is an opinion prevailing among some, that the Aborigines crossed the Alleghany, and proceeded down the Ohio river; but nothing is more incredi-

ble. Some attention to the ancient works on the river has led us to notice that the works at different positions are not more or less perfect. It is vain to suppose that the works lower down are less perfect, and were therefore built by a people who migrated westward, or down the river.

Again, it is a current opinion, that the first inhabitants of the western country were white people, and therefore cannot be denominated Indians. Our readers will recollect, and may have noticed, that there are distinguishing shades of white and black within the extent of our own country; and that there are those among us who, by birth or physical causes, are exceedingly dark. It is hence not indispensable that the Aborigines should be a white people, strictly speaking, in order to account for their improvements, or their knowledge of the arts. The inhabitants of Asia, and of the Asiatic continent in general, are allowed to be darker than the inhabitants of these American states, while, at the same time, they likewise are denominated a white people. The city of Pekin is nearly upon the same latitude with Philadelphia, and yet the citizens of Pekin are strongly shaded, compared with the Philadelphians. The Aborigines, for aught we know, might have sustained a lighter complexion than those Indians who contributed to their destruction, or than the ancestors of the present race of Indians; and might, on that account, have been denominated by those Indians a white people. There cannot be a doubt but that the same country, at different and very distant periods of time, may be inhabited by, or produce, a race of people differing very materially in colour. The climate, and local or physical causes, may be so changed in the term of a thousand years, as to produce several degrees of shade upon the human countenance. The northern parts of Asia are supposed by some to be much colder now than they were but a few centuries or years ago; and that but a few centuries have elapsed, since the northern regions were more habitable on this very account. We suspect, however, that the Aborigines were in general, and in no other sense, a white people, than any of the proper inhabitants of Asia at the present time. We likewise suspect that the Aborigines were denominated a white people by the present race of Indians, solely or principally in consequence of that distinction which they possessed in

the view of the Indians, by their works, or the knowledge and skill displayed in these works. These Indians, having been accustomed to pay respect to Americans and Europeans as white people, appropriated naturally the same respect and title to the Aborigines. The Indians universally disclaim these ancient works and monuments, which are attributed to the Aborigines, and allege that these works were erected by white people. It may not be improper, therefore, to offer the reader several traditions which relate to this point, and which may at least be found an entertainment.

General Clarke, of Louisville, in conversation with the chief of the Kaskaskias, understood him to say, that a very remarkable fortification, to which they referred, was the house of his fathers. This is understood to signify a reverential and general declaration of the same origin.

Mr. Thomas Bodley was informed by Indians of different tribes north-west of the Ohio, that they had understood from their old men, and that it had been a tradition among their several nations, that Kentucky had been settled by whites, and that they had been exterminated by war. They were of opinion that the old fortifications, now to be seen in Kentucky and Ohio, were the productions of those white inhabitants. Wappockanitta, a Shawnee chief, near a hundred and twenty years old, living on the Auglaze river, confirmed the above tradition.

An old Indian, in conversation with Colonel James F. Moore, of Kentucky, informed him that the western country, and particularly Kentucky, had once been inhabited by white people, but that they were exterminated by the Indians; that the last battle was fought at the falls of Ohio, and that the Indians succeeded in driving the Aborigines into a small island below the rapids, where the whole of them were cut to pieces. He said it was an undoubted fact, handed down by tradition; and that the colonel would have ocular proof of it when the waters of the Ohio became low. This was found to be correct, on examining Sandy Island, when the waters of the river had fallen, as a multitude of human bones were discovered. The same Indian expressed his astonishment that white people could live in a country once the scene of blood. The Indian chief, called Tobacco, told General Clarke, of Louisville, that the battle of Sandy

Sandy Island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants. General Clarke says that *Kentucke*, in the language of the Indians, signifies the river of blood.

In addition to the proof of a great battle near the falls of Ohio, it is said by General Clarke, of Louisville, that there was at Clarkesville a great burying-ground, two or three hundred yards in length. This is likewise confirmed by Major John Harrison, who received the tradition from an Indian woman of great age.

Colonel Joseph Daviess, when at St. Louis in 1800, saw the remains of an ancient tribe of the Sacks, who expressed some astonishment that any person should live in Kentucky. They said the country had been the scene of much blood, and was filled with the manes of its butchered inhabitants. He stated also that the people who inhabited this country were white, and possessed such arts as were unknown by the Indians.

Colonel M'Kee, who commanded on the Kenhawa when Cornstalk was inhumanly murdered, had frequent conversation with that chief, respecting the people who had constructed the ancient forts. He stated that it was a current and assured tradition, that Ohio and Kentucky had been once settled by white people, who were possessed of arts which the Indians did not know; that, after many sanguinary contests, they were exterminated. Colonel M. inquired why the Indians had not learned these arts of the white people. He replied indefinitely, relating that the Great Spirit had once given the Indians a book which taught them all these arts, but that they had lost it, and had never since gained the knowledge of them. Col. M. inquired particularly whether he knew what people it was who made so many graves on the Ohio, and at other places. He declared that he did not know, and remarked that was not his nation, or any he had been acquainted with. Col. M. asked him if he could tell who made those old forts, which displayed so much skill in fortifying. He answered that he did not know, but that a story had been handed down from a very long-ago people, that there had been a nation of white people inhabiting the country, who made the graves and forts. He also said, that some Indians, who had travelled very far west or north-west, had found a nation of people, who lived as Indians

generally do, although of a different complexion.

John Cushen, an Indian of truth and respectability, having pointed to the large mound in the town of Chillicothe, observed to a gentleman that it was a great curiosity. To this the gentleman accorded, and said, the Indians built that. No, said he, it was made by white folks, for Indians never make forts or mounds; this country was inhabited by white people once, for none but white people make forts.

In addition to the remarks which we have made on the Asiatic origin of the Aborigines, we add, that such an origin is by far the most natural, and the most accordant with the progressive movements of the human family since the deluge. This progress in Asia, has been uniformly eastward and northward from the Euphrates. The inhabitants of Asia, being the descendants of Shem, did not move to the westward in any numbers. We deem it, therefore, natural and just to conclude that the Aborigines belonged to a stock of those who moved eastward from the Euphrates, crossed at Behring Straits, and came to our western country from the north west. The Mexicans invariably declare that their ancestors came from the north-west.—*Port Folio*.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO THE KING OF SPAIN, DESCRIBING THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(Continued from p. 523, of our last volume.)

I left Cholula, and the same day proceeded four leagues to some hamlets in the province of Guascingo, where I was well received by the inhabitants, and presented with slaves, pieces of cloth, and gold, all in small quantities, but as much as their means would allow, for, as they belong to the Tascaltecan confederacy, and are confined to their own country by Montezuma, they are compelled to depend on their internal resources, which are very trifling.

The next day we pursued the road over the heights before mentioned, and on our descent discovered the province of Choleo belonging to Montezuma. At the distance of not less than two leagues before arriving at any settlement, we found a very handsome building, newly erected, and sufficiently large to lodge all my attendants, notwithstanding I had with me more than four thousand Indians. We here found provisions in abundance, a very good fire, and

and great quantities of wood,—a very necessary precaution, in consequence of the cold caused by the proximity of the mountains.

In this lodging I received several ambassadors from Montezuma, one of whom, I was informed, was his brother. They made me presents to the amount of about three thousand golden crowns, and requested me to return and not persist in entering a country covered with water, where there was no travelling but in canoes, or over very difficult roads, and where provisions were extremely scarce. They again urged me to let them know what were my wishes, assuring me that their master Montezuma would satisfy them, and at the same time engage to pay me annually a stipulated sum, which should be sent to me at whatever place I should appoint.

I treated these ambassadors with much attention, and presented them with such productions of Spain as they esteemed the most, particularly the one whom I supposed to be Montezuma's brother; at the same time I desired them to inform their sovereign, that I would willingly, to gratify him, consent to return, if it depended on me; but that I had come thither by the express orders of your Majesty, who had required of me a particular description of that monarch, and the beautiful city in which he resided. That I begged him to receive my visit kindly, assuring him that I would not offer him the least injury, but would return as soon as I had seen him, unless he should be desirous of keeping me with him; and that we could much better concert such measures between ourselves as would promote your Majesty's interest, than could possibly be done through the medium of others, whatever credit they might be entitled to.

The ambassadors returned with this reply. Soon after, on examining carefully the environs of our quarters, I thought I perceived that preparations had been made for attacking us in the night. Of course I kept on my guard in such a manner as to induce our enemies to relinquish their plan, as my scouts discovered that they had privately withdrawn some troops which they had collected in the adjoining wood.

The next morning I departed for Amaqueruca at two leagues' distance from where I passed the night. Here we were well accommodated in houses belonging to the caciques. Many of

the principal inhabitants came to visit me, and told me that Montezuma had ordered them to attend me and furnish me with whatever I wanted. The chief cacique of the province presented me with forty slaves and a thousand crowns, and for the two days that I remained at Amaqueruca we were abundantly supplied with every necessary. On the third day I quitted that place in company with the envoys of Montezuma, and at night took our lodgings in a small enclosure, partly built on the edge of a large marsh, and partly on a piece of ground adjoining a range of very steep and rocky mountains, where we were very well accommodated. The Mexicans were desirous of engaging us in a situation so disadvantageous; but they wished to do it with security, and to surprise us in our sleep. This was, however, no easy matter, as we kept constantly on our guard, and thwarted all their attempts by the celerity of our measures. The number of our centinels were doubled, and we killed more than twenty of their spies, in canoes, or on the top of the mountain whither they kept constantly coming, to discover a favourable opportunity to attack us; but, when they found that it was impossible to surprise us, they changed their plan of conduct, and resolved to treat us well.

On the next morning, as I was preparing to depart, ten or twelve of the principal caciques, as I have since found them to be, came to see me. Among them was one, not exceeding twenty-five years of age, whom the others treated with such respect, that, whenever he left his litter, they walked before him, in order to remove the stones and clear the road. When I arrived at my quarters, these ambassadors informed me that they had been sent by Montezuma to accompany me, and that he begged me to excuse him for not coming in person to receive me, as he was indisposed; but that he was not far off, and, as I was resolved to come and visit him, we should soon meet, when he would be glad to learn what he could do for your Majesty's service. If I would, however, hearken to his advice, I should relinquish my design of advancing farther in a country, where I should experience many toils and privations, and where, to his sorrow, he should be unable to supply me with all that I might want.

The ambassadors adhered with such obstinacy to this point, that they omitted nothing to induce me to return, except actually

actually threatening to oppose my passage if I advanced. I did every thing in my power to satisfy and quiet them, as to the object of my journey; and dismissed them, after having made them presents, and immediately followed after.

At the distance of two musket-shots from the road, I passed a small city, built upon piles, apparently well fortified, and inaccessible on all sides, and capable of containing about two thousand inhabitants.

A league farther we came to a causeway, a pike's length in breadth, and two-thirds of a league in extent. This conducted us to a small city, but the most beautiful that I had yet seen. The houses, as well as the towers, were handsomely built; and the piles, on which they were placed, arranged in admirable order. The inhabitants amounted to about two thousand; they received us very kindly, furnished us with provisions in abundance, and solicited us to pass the night there. But I was persuaded by the envoys of Montezuma to go on three leagues farther, to Iztapalapa, which belonged to a brother of Montezuma.

We left this city by a causeway similar to the first, of about a league in extent. Before we entered Iztapalapa, one of the caciques of that city, and another of Calnaalcán, came to meet me; and on my arrival I met several others, who presented me with some slaves, pieces of cloth, and three thousand crowns in gold.

Iztapalapa contains from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is situated partly on the land, and partly on the water. I saw there several new houses belonging to the governor, which were not quite completed, and were as strong, and nearly as well built, as to their architecture and ornaments, as the best houses in Spain. We found here delightful gardens, filled with odoriferous flowers, containing reservoirs of water, terraces, porticos, and shady walks. These reservoirs are full of fish, and covered with wild ducks, teal, and all kinds of aquatic birds.

I left this city the next day, and, after a journey of half a league, came to a causeway, extending for two leagues into a lake, in the midst of which stands Temixtitlan. This causeway is two lances length in breadth, and will admit eight horses abreast. It is extremely well built, and bordered by three cities.

The first, called Mesicalcingo, contains about a thousand inhabitants; the second is named Huchilohuchico; and the third, Nyciaca, which has upwards of six thousand. The towers, temples, oratories, and houses of the principal inhabitants, are of very solid architecture. This city carries on a great trade in loaf-salt, which is obtained by boiling the water of the lake.

At half a league's distance from Temixtitlan, we came to a double wall, like a bulwark, furnished with an indented parapet, forming two enclosures to the city, and on the other side joining a causeway extending to the main land. This wall has but two gates, which open on the two causeways already mentioned.

More than a thousand persons of distinction, belonging to the city, dressed perfectly alike, came as far as this enclosure to meet me. As they approached to speak to me, they saluted me according to the custom of Mexico, by putting the hand to the ground and kissing it. I waited more than an hour to give time to each one to go through with this ceremony.

At the entrance of the city, between the causeway and the gate, is a wooden bridge, ten feet wide, for the purpose of allowing the water a free circulation. This bridge is constructed of beams and joists, and can be drawn up at pleasure. In the interior of the city are a great number of the same kind, to facilitate the communication. When I had passed the bridge, Montezuma, attended by two hundred of his nobles, barefooted, and dressed in superb uniforms, came to receive me. This suite, which was arranged in two files, walked as close as possible to the houses, through a very strait street, three quarters of a league in length, handsomely intersected, and adorned with temples and large and beautiful houses. Montezuma himself, accompanied by his brother, and the nobleman he had sent to meet me, walked in the middle of the street. They were all dressed in the same manner, but Montezuma alone had sandals on, and was supported under his arms by the others. When I saw him approach, I alighted from my horse, and stepped forward to embrace him; but the two nobles who were with him stopped me, and prevented me from touching him. They, and Montezuma, then performed the ceremony of kissing their hands after having touched the ground.

This

This ceremony being finished, Montezuma ordered his brother to accompany me, and support me under the arm. After he had accosted me, Montezuma walked slowly before me, with his

attendant; and all the other nobles came forward regularly, in their turn, to speak to me, and then returned to their places.

[To be resumed in a future Number.]

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A JOURNAL was commenced in Paris with the present year, by M. JULLIEN, a distinguished philanthropist and philosopher, under the title of "*Revue Encyclopedique*;" in which he is avowedly aided by nearly twenty members of the Institute, and by other distinguished men of letters. From this treasury of literary curiosities, we propose to enrich our pages, and we begin the series by the following articles:—*Essai sur la Vie, les Ecrits, et les Opinions de M. de Malesherbes, &c.*—*Essay on the Life, the Writings, and the Opinions, of M. de Malesherbes; addressed to my Children; by Count Boissy d'Anglas.**

The principal circumstances of the life of M. de Malesherbes are already in a great measure known, and have appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

M. Boissy d'Anglas thus traces the portrait of M. de Malesherbes, one of the men by whom he is the most proud of having been known and esteemed.—"He was (says he) well versed in several branches of human knowledge, and understood almost all of them. He was an eloquent speaker, a distinguished writer, a man of letters, full of information and taste, a profound statesman, an able legislator, and an enlightened and firm magistrate. In private life he was constantly good, simple, and modest; possessing great moderation and indulgence, affable in society, and easy of access. He was what might be called the *bou homme*; not in the acceptation of La Fontaine, ingenuous, pleasant, original, and even whimsical; but from a charm which was peculiar to himself."

M. Boissy d'Anglas soon shows us M. de Malesherbes in public life, either as president of the *Cour des Aides*, or director of the library, or as minister; and, in these different functions, we always find him a man of feeling, the defender of civil, political, and religious liberty; and the bold supporter of the oppressed.

We are struck with astonishment and admiration when we read the various

* Two volumes, 8vo. published by Truttel and Wurtz, in London.

writings that he has composed on subjects which are most worthy to occupy and interest mankind. What candour, and at the same time what elevation in his discourse! What a regard for humanity! What a superiority of argument! One cannot easily believe that such language was, at the court of Louis XV. that of a magistrate born in the first ranks of society, living in the midst of a class of men, for the most part, accustomed to the yoke of servile habits, and almost all occupied with miserable intrigues. How very strange the words *liberty*, *country*, and *rights of the people*, so natural in the mouth of this respectable magistrate, must have appeared to them, when they did not think the use of them ridiculous! But, such is the irresistible power of the progress of knowledge, that kings themselves do not fear, at the present day, to pay it homage. More enlightened than their indiscreet friends, the rulers of nations know that a just and frank application of the ideas attached to those words is, in our days, the surest pledge of the strength and stability of governments. Is the liberty of the press in question, M. de Malesherbes establishes, as far back as the middle of the last century, in favour of that liberty? principles which have since been developed with so much eclat by the most illustrious publicists. The reader (says our author,) may form a judgment thereon from a few maxims extracted from his memoirs on this important part of our political rights.

"The liberty of the press," says M. de Malesherbes, "is necessary, in order to make truth known. The press is an arena into which every one has a right to enter. Every philosopher, every man of letters, ought to be considered as the advocate, who must always be heard. It is the whole nation that is the judge. In the long run, it always judges right. Let us not look on the people, in our age, with the same eyes that they were considered in past ages. An assembly of states, without the liberty of the press, will never be but an unfaithful representation, &c. &c."

M. de

M. de Malesherbes, in requiring that the press should be free, undoubtedly did not mean that impunity should be insured to the authors who should abuse it; but he wished, as early as that period, that the offences to the commission of which it may lead, should be classed, and that they should be tried and punished, according to a particular law, and by an independent and impartial tribunal. In examining this question, Count Boissy d'Anglas could not well fail to recall to mind the principles which he has himself so eloquently defended in the national *tribune*. He clearly demonstrates, that the establishment of a jury to judge of the offences which may result from the liberty of the press, is indispensable for the guarantee of that liberty.

But it is above all for individual liberty, which was so cruelly sported with under the reign of Louis XV., that M. de Malesherbes contended with generous obstinacy. What is remarkable, as his historian observes, is, that no other, before him, had ever dared to complain of the arbitrary acts by which it was violated. "He had the glory of being the first who ventured to apprise kings of the unjust use which was made of their power; the first who dared to tell them that it was time to render the exercise of it subordinate to the sacred and rigorous laws of justice."

RUSSIA.

The University of Dorpat has just received a new organization,—thanks to the indefatigable zeal of its benevolent and enlightened director, Lieutenant-general Count de Liéven. The number of students has been more than doubled; and nothing is now wanting to give a new impulse to this valuable institution.

At the University of Moscow, the terms have almost all recommenced. Their interruption, at the time of the great fire, has had, in many respects, advantageous results, as well for the professors as for the students. The salaries of the former have been increased, the sphere of their instruction has been enlarged, and the various branches thereof have been better arranged. The number of students, even last year, amounted to upwards of two hundred. The gymnasium, joined to this University, has been in like manner re-opened, and several new preceptors have already been appointed.

In Russia, a general system of im-

provement has been introduced, with the most decided success, into all the scientific and military establishments; and the mind of the nation expands more and more under the wise and judicious direction of the minister of public education. Doubtless, nothing contributed more immediately to this object, or has a more direct influence on the civilization of the lower classes than the public and gratuitous schools. Within these few years, upwards of two thousand of these schools have been established, several of which are governed by young Russians, who had been sent to England in order to be instructed in the Lancasterian method.

The liberality of the Emperor and of the Dowager Empress towards these establishments, and, in general, towards every thing that regards education, is almost unbounded; and their example is imitated by a great many rich individuals. Count de Schuwalof has endowed a gymnasium with 150,000 rubles. The Counsellor of Mines, Demidow, has made a present of 100,000 rubles to the University of Moscow; and of an equal sum to the two preparatory schools of Kiew and Tobolsk. He has likewise appropriated the same sum to the seminary and gymnasium of Jaroslaw. Count Scheremetjew has given, in one sum, two millions and a half of rubles to establish an infirmary for the clergy, and likewise a very considerable sum to the University of Moscow. The Grand Chancellor Romanzow has established, on his estates, a great many Lancasterian schools; he is also building four churches for different religions; and he has caused a voyage round the world to be undertaken at his sole expence.

The Bible Societies likewise receive considerable sums, as well from the imperial family as from private individuals; even the princes and khans of Caucasus, Georgia, and Mingrelia, contribute to these arts of munificence, as well as the chiefs of the distant tribes of Tartary and of Siberia. At Irkutsk, in Siberia, there are at present a preparatory school, a school for teaching the Japanese language, a school of navigation, and a library,—a very rare thing, no doubt, in this part of Asia. Several tribes, particularly those at Tungor and Burat, eagerly send their children to the schools recently established in their country, in consequence of some individuals belonging to them having, of late years, had

an opportunity to see, with their own eyes, the astonishing effects of civilization. These schools are under the direction of national preceptors, educated for that office in the seminary of Irkutsk.

Thus it is that nations, still reputed barbarous at the beginning of this century, are rapidly advancing towards civilization; and every where a degree of emulation is excited which cannot but tend to accelerate its progress.

The Greeks, who form the greater part of the population of Odessa, are all animated by an excellent spirit for improvement, and display the greatest zeal for the general good of Greece, their country. The education of youth first attracted their attention; and they have, in consequence, established by voluntary and abundant subscriptions a school, which already enjoys a great reputation; they have intrusted it to eight able professors, at the head of whom are Messrs. Genadios and Macris, both highly distinguished as men of science.

The Governor of Odessa, Count de Langeron, gives the greatest encouragement to the professors and the students. Besides the annual donations made to the school by these worthy Greeks, four houses of insurance, established and managed by Greek merchants, also make a deduction in favour of it from their annual profits, the amount of which, for the year 1817, was 53,892 rubles, or about 11,000, sterling. Several merchants have deposited funds for the establishment of a printing-office on a large scale, intended to propagate knowledge throughout all Greece. They propose to provide physicians and other medical attendance for the sick poor, without distinction of country or religion.

A few Greek amateurs have, from time to time, represented theatrical pieces; and the produce of these representations is appropriated to the benefit of the hospitals of Odessa. They lately gave, for the second time, the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, translated into modern Greek by M. Piccolo, a young *savant* of distinguished merit, who has since composed an original tragedy, called the *Death of Demosthenes*. The success of this piece was prodigious; the plaudits were interrupted only by the tears of the spectators; and the general enthusiasm was such, that the Greeks immediately determined to form and maintain a company of performers of their own nation, under the direction of M. Avraniotti.

SWEDEN.

We hear from Stockholm that the prince royal, in his quality of Chancellor of the University of Upsal, with the approbation of the king his father, has just installed sixty-six doctors in theology, named at the time of the coronation. The first of this promotion, *Dr. Wingard*, Bishop of Gottenburg, has answered the following question, which had been proposed by the faculty. "Does the present state of modern philosophy encourage the hope that it will corroborate the fundamental principles, laid down by the Holy Scriptures, respecting the attributes of God, the immortality of the soul, and redemption?"

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm had granted to Professor Nilson, a sum of money for the purpose of undertaking a tour in Norway, the principal object of which was ornithology. Mr. Nilson has just made known to the academy the result of his tour. This interesting narrative abounds with new observations and important discoveries.

Other sums have been assigned by the same academy for making, in Sweden, researches relative to mineralogy and geology, as well as for prosecuting meteorological observations in Lapland.

DENMARK.

The learned Brocastedt, professor of the University of Copenhagen, particularly known by his *Travels in Greece*, has just undertaken a tour to Italy. He has repaired to Rome, in quality of agent from the court of the king of Denmark.

Professor Oehlenschlaeger, of the University of Copenhagen, has just published the second volume of his *Journey to Paris and to Vienna*. It is expected that he will also publish, very shortly, a collection of his epic poems, on the Mythology of the North; which, with Thor's Journey to Iothunheim and Baldur, will form a work of mythology, nearly complete.

Mr. Hornemann, professor of botany, at Copenhagen, has just brought out the twenty-seventh number of the *Flora Danica*, published at the expense of the government. He has also given a systematic catalogue of all the plants in the botanic garden of Copenhagen, under the title of "*Hortus regius Hafniensis, in usum tyronum et botanophilorum*." The author has followed the system of Willdenow, the celebrated German botanist, but with a few alterations.

Since the year 1801, Professor Hornemann

mann has been superintendant of the botanic garden of Copenhagen, which is not inferior to the establishments of the same description at Gottingen, Vienna, Padua, Pavia, Turin, and Genoa. It even surpasses them in many respects. The number of plants is nearly 7,500. It is particularly rich in Alpine, Norwegian, and Greenland plants. The herbal, belonging to the library of this garden, was collected by the celebrated botanist Vahl, the predecessor of Mr. Hornemann. It is, most certainly, one of the best in Europe, and contains upwards of 20,000 determined species.

GERMANY.

M. Bauer, capitular vicar of the cathedral of Wurtzburg, is going to publish a very important work on botany, mineralogy, and meteorology. This book is the fruit of the observations and discoveries which he made, in travelling over the mountains of Rochne. The basalts contained in those mountains have so great a polarity, that they act upon the magnetic needle, even at a great distance. A fragment of these stones, of about two pounds weight, produces a greater effect on the magnetic needle, than a quintal of iron. A remarkable quality of the basalts, is, that they have at the same time, and on all the points, the polarity of the two poles, and attract, with the same degree of strength, either point of the magnetic needle. For this reason, it is almost impossible to make use of the compass in these mountains. M. Bauer found, that the polarity of porphyry was equally great.

The three Bavarian Universities of Wurtzburg, Erlangen, and Landshut, have just obtained great advantages from the munificence of the government. The first has received a new organization, the number of its professors has been increased, and its library has been considerably enriched. The University of Altorf, suppressed since 1809, has been incorporated with that of Erlang, the library alone of which has acquired, by this union, an increase of 40,000 volumes. The government has, moreover, made a present to that University of the country seat formerly occupied by the Dowager Margravine Caroline, of Brandenburg and Bayreuth. The garden belonging to it is to be transformed into a botanic garden, and the buildings, by which it is surrounded, will be employed as clinical establishments. Several distinguished men of science have

been called from different foreign countries to fill the vacant professorships in the University of Erlangen. As to Landshut, its endowment has been, in like manner, augmented; and the prosperity of that University increases more and more, like that of the two others.

M. Schellenberg, the bookseller at Wisbaden, has lately published *A Description of some Vestiges of Tombs and Altars of the Germans and of the Romans, discovered by Dorow, on the banks of the Rhine*, particularly in the environs of Wisbaden. The author, having repaired to the waters of Wisbaden, discovered, by chance, the traces of the stay of the Romans in those environs. This discovery suggested to him the design of undertaking more particular researches. In the excavations which he caused to be made, he spared neither labour nor expence; and his efforts were most successful. Among other curious objects, he found a Druidical altar, which, covered with rubbish, resembled a tomb; a bronze cup, arms, and rings, of the same metal; a vase and its cover, of elegant form; other vases and rings of coloured glass; several swords, and points of iron lances; lamps and urns of burnt clay of all shapes, and of all colours; a very handsome serpentine battle-axe, a saw made of flint, and other sharp instruments in stone.

M. Dorow discovered, in a kind of tomb, a small vault filled with ashes in good preservation; in the midst of which, he found a single shell petrified, of the genus known by the name of Venus. Several tombs contained bones which had been burnt, together with some Roman ornaments; while, at a little distance from these, other tombs contained urns filled with ashes and burnt bones.

M. Dorow gives, in his work, a detailed description of all his researches and discoveries, without entering into learned discussions: he has contented himself with annexing to his description lithographic drawings.

PRUSSIA.

The king has recently purchased the herbal and the library of the late professor Wildenow, in order to present them to the University of Berlin. M. Wildenow was one of the most celebrated botanists of the present period, and the author of several estimable works concerning that science.

The director-general of provisions, M. de Voss, has lately proposed, for the

subsistence of armies in the field, a powder made by the pulverization of farinaceous legumes and dried meats. Every soldier might carry about him a certain quantity of this composition. It would be sufficient to infuse this powder in boiling water, in order to have substantial food.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Literary Journal* of Vienna, which, after four years' duration, ceased to appear at the commencement of the year 1817, is continued, since 1818, under the title of *Literary Annals*, and enjoys the particular protection of the government. It is published quarterly. Although foreign literary productions are not excluded from this journal, it is chiefly occupied by every thing that relates to the arts and sciences in the Austrian states, a domain which has been considerably enlarged by the territorial acquisitions that Austria has made in Italy. The works, of which an analysis is therein given, are not, therefore, exclusively books written in German, but likewise in the Italian, Hungarian, and even the Croatian languages.

To each volume, is annexed a *Literary Gazette*, containing notices respecting every thing that concerns the arts and sciences, as well in the Austrian states as in other countries.

Since 1817, there has appeared at Pesth, a literary journal, entitled, *Tudományos Gynjtemeny*, (the *Scientific Magazine*), published by Traßner, and edited by Mr. George Fejer, professor of dogmatics in the university of Pesth, who has already distinguished himself by some philosophical works, both in Latin and in Hungarian. This journal, although it is confined to Hungary alone, obtains extraordinary success: its principal contributors are, Messrs. Kazinczy, de Jankowich, Horval, Lenhossik, Tom-sanyi, Kolessey, Romy, Thaciz, and the editor himself. In it are to be found

many articles extremely interesting, on philosophy, history, topography, statistics, jurisprudence, medicine, physics, philology, mathematics, and pedagogy; which prove that Hungary does not remain behind in the progress of civilization, which distinguishes the present age. But, there are likewise to be met with, in this journal, a few articles, among others those by M. Folnesics, (master of a seminary for the education of young ladies at Baden,) which form a striking contrast to the productions of most of the other contributors. M. Folnesics particularly attacks Pestalozzi's method of education, and Kant's philosophy; to which he ascribes all the evils that have overwhelmed Europe, since the close of the last century. From the beginning of the year 1818, the articles, before they are inserted, are submitted to the revision of a committee, composed of distinguished literati, belonging to the university of Pesth; accordingly, nothing is now to be found in them that militates too openly against public opinion, or that can offend individuals. Each number contains notices on the literature and the arts of the different countries of Europe.

The national gazette of Hungary, published at Pesth by Mr. de Kultsar, under the title of *Hazai es Kulfieldi Tudositások*, (Domestic and Foreign News,) had been, for a long time, but a simple, political journal, which published the news of the day, and gave an account of facts, without discussing them. But, since 1816, the editor has annexed thereto, a literary sheet, under the title of *Hasznos Mulatságok*, (Useful Conversations;) which contains notices on technology, natural history, political economy, history, poetry, and painting. This additional sheet is very carefully digested; and the selection of the articles does honour to the taste of the editor.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONODY.

By JAMES BIGGS, ESQ.

O SWEET AUGUSTA! beauteous child of Love!

I dream thee dead! or is it so,—
That angels wish'd thee one of them above,
And call'd thee from a life below?

Thy beauty! O thou gem! the cause must be,
That made thee wish'd for, from thy birth,
By angels like thyself,—who griev'd to see
Thy matchless form remain on earth.

But, thou art gone! too true! I do not dream;
Thy mother's mournful gloom declares

Her heart bereav'd of thee and joy,—the stream
Of tears shew Death deny'd her prayers.

Her prayers could not avail: her tears proclaim
My ROSE-BUD* laid beneath the stone:
I hear thy mother groan Augusta's name,
While floods of grief attend the groan!

Ah! all who knew thee,—all who once did
view

Thy face seraphic, now shall know,
That Death in haste his lovely victim slew,
As if a pause had spared his blow.

* "ROSE-BUD" was a name of familiar
endearment given by Mr. Biggs, the author.

No words can speak thy mother's ruin'd rest,
When Science skill'd to cure gave o'er
The child—that lately liv'd upon her breast,
Where she, alas! can live no more.

Silence, my Muse! nor dare attempt to show
The unutter'd pang a mother feels,
In the last dread extremity of woe,
When Death her offspring's fiat seals!

Thy father bore his equal share of grief,—
His heart o'erflow'd with love for thee;
His tortur'd mind refus'd, disdain'd relief,
For sorrows wrung to misery!

Thy sisters, brothers, friends, the servants all,
Fruitless tears in torrents shed;
The grave, in awful summons, seem'd to call
On each to die, when thou wert dead.

At tidings thus, the bravest soul must sink!
Grief—terror—anguish—shake my frame,
To know that Nature's nearest dearest link
Was broke!—but *how* I dare not name.

How few thy years! how soon *six* hasten'd
by,—

Short years that bless'd thy parents' kiss;
These scarce had run,—thy turn was come
to die,—

And with thee died a world of bliss!

And, O! a world of high-raised pleasure fell,
When in the shroud thy beauties lay;
Anguish appear'd on earth to fix her spell,
And lengthen'd night usurp'd the day.

Who, with an eye for beauty, had survey'd
The graceful curves thy features bore,
Could e'er behold thee in thy smiles array'd,
And not thy cruel end deplore?

Who, that delights in infant elegance,
And saw thy brightest auburn hair,
Curling above thine eyes' expressive glance,
Can now behold a child so fair?

Who, that had seen thy soft vermilion cheek,
With heaven's white in contrast mix'd,
Did not with fond impatience often seek
On thee again their gaze to fix?

Alas! who saw thy coral lips display
The wish that flutter'd in thy heart,
Thy dimples saw—in witching circles play,
And not to thee their love impart?

Should I, who sing thy mem'ry, ever be
Her's I love, by Hymen given,
O, may we have such lovely babes as thee,
And we shall ask no more of Heaven!

Thy voice was music to thy parent's ears,
Thy accents charm'd with nature true;
Thy gentle sounds of joy, or infant fears,
Were music to the stranger too!

Oft hast thou trip'd the sweetest garden
through,

And gaily mov'd on active feet,
With hands alert to pluck the "rose-buds"
new,—

Thyself a "rose-bud" still more sweet.

Oft have I seen the glad enraptur'd joy,
That shone so brilliant in thine eye,
When mother's kiss, or father's present toy,
Charm'd thee, and won thy lisp'd reply!

Who, that beheld thine eyes of perfect blue,
Beam with their soft admitt'd glow,

But wish'd a painter had pourtray'd them
true,

And rais'd a name by painting so!

Why, Raffaele! why, in thine own ancient
days,

Was there no such Augusta's face,
That thy great pencil might increase the blaze
Of fame—thy living pictures grace?

Or why,—O, West! was sweet Augusta's glass
So short; her life so quickly gone;
Her image suffer'd from the world to pass,
For ever pass'd,—by thee undrawn!

But *outward* not alone Augusta charm'd,
For well her dawning sense foretold
Within, had life been spar'd, a mind had
form'd,

Rich with intellectual gold!

Ye mourning Parents! is there no relief,

For dear Augusta's tragic close?

Yes; your other children live to share your
grief,—

To bless—to mitigate your woes.

July, 1816.

SONNET,

*Written on Revisiting a Village called
Bettws in Rhos, Denbighshire, North
Wales.*

Long'd in thy gay green wilderness again,
O Bettws, scene of many a joy-crown'd
day;

Sweet loveliest village, scatter'd o'er the plain,
Accept once more this pastoral, heart-ton'd
lay.

Fain would my Muse to paint thee now essay,
Thy straw-thatch'd cots, in neat white
plainness spread,

Thy sprightly groups, that meet at evening
gay,

When round the dance thy swains soft
beauty led.*

How spring fresh flowers of rapture o'er my
mind!

As winding down thy banks, I trace thy
glen,

And mark the spot where sparkling Dulas
winds,

Cool nook of Solitude, unknown to men
Who to all charms save those of gold still
blind,

Calm pleasing haunts, and scenes like thine,
contemn.

T. ENORT SMITH.

Hunter-street, Kent-road.

SONNET, TO THE RIVER TOWY.

O Towy! though beside thy crystal stream
The Cambrian maiden chants her rustic
song,

As, with light step, she trips thy banks along,
What time her cheeks with roseate smiling
teem,

* The favorite music of the "Telyn," or
Welch harp, always accompanies the dances
in this part of the principality.

Prophetic of a thousand pleasant things
 The future promises;—yet not for me
 Such images of happy gaiety:
 For Memory, mother of many pungent sti 83,
 Reminds me oft of England, and the past
 Scenes of my youth:—keen sorrow's deep-
 ening knell,
 And wishes wild—vain thoughts which still
 rebel,
 Sweep o'er my soul in many a howling blast.
 Flow on, fair river, to thy utmost bourn;
 I hear thy murmur, and will cease to mourn.
 Carmarthen. J. JENNINGS.

EPIGRAMS,

By one Attacked in the Anti-jacobin Review.

IN what I write you seek for lines to blame,
 Nor vainly strive my failings to unmask;
 In what you write I seek for lines to praise,—
 Why must the kinder be the harder task?
 It sold surprizingly, we once were told;
 And so it did, if only twenty sold.

Their manuscript comes cheap enough,
 Their letter-press is costly stuff.
 Concerts of hisses from a nest of vipers!
 But, ah! no listeners to pay the pipers.

THE FAREWELL.

Too lovely lady! fare thee well,—
 But deign to give, ere yet we sever,
 Some token in my breast to dwell,
 Some trifle!—then adieu for ever!
 Yet think not that I e'er can need
 Aught to remind my soul of thee;
 In Memory's page I still shall read
 Thy charms,—alas! too well for me.
 But 'tis a sweet, a soothing duty,
 When evening sleeps, and none is near;
 On the dear gift of absent Beauty
 To breathe a sigh, to drop a tear.
 Then, oh! let this my solace be,
 A solace easy to impart;
 One lock of hair will serve for me,
 With thee I leave—a broken heart.

E. W.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To MR. G. H. PALMER, of Regent-street,
 in the City of Westminster, for purify-
 ing of Coal Gas.*

THE gas (says Mr. P.) may be made by any of the usual processes, and is to be conveyed in pipes to a condensor or refrigeratory, to deprive it of its tar, ammoniacal liquor, and condensable ingredients. From thence it is to be conveyed to one of my purifiers, which consists of a vessel of any form, and made of cast iron or any other material which will stand the action of heat. This purifier is to be kept moderately red hot while in action; to accomplish which, it may be set in the same furnace as the retorts, or heated by a separate fire (which will be governed by the nature and extent of the concern), so as to be visibly red by day-light. It must be understood that I mention this temperature as being sufficient, although a higher one will not be detrimental to the process, but will destroy the purifying vessel more rapidly.

This purifying vessel is to be nearly filled with the fragments or refuse clippings of sheet iron, tinned iron plates, or any oxide of iron at a minimum of oxidation, such as common clay or argillaceous iron ore, or finery cinders, or black oxide of iron; and, when so filled and heated, the gas must pass through it, which will effect a partial decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen, to complete which it must pass into a box or cistern of cold water. The pipe

which conveys the gas into the box or cistern should just dip into the water, and a pipe at the top of the cistern must communicate with the gasometer, into which the gas will flow perfectly pure, and can then be distributed and burnt as usual. The operation of this method of purification must be obvious to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for it will be readily observed, that the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in the gas will be decomposed, by the action of heat and the substances used, into hydrogen and sulphuric acid, whilst at the same time no sulphureous acid gas can escape the agents to which the crude gas is exposed.

To THOMAS PARKER, JUN. of Seven Oaks, Bricklayer; for a Method or Methods of regulating and improving the Draught of Chimneys.

Mr. Parker's method of regulating and improving the draught of chimneys consists of an apparatus in two separate parts, to be used either singly or together.

The first part of his invention, which he calls the back part, consists of two sides, or parts, to form, make, or constitute, the back coverings of a fire-place, fixed on the top of the hobs of the grate or stove, at the back part of the same; extending from about the back of the stove or grate, as may be required, each way, till they reach the chimney jams. The said coverings are connected at bot-
 tom

tom and top, behind the back of the grate or stove, with either a fixed or a moveable bar, in order to admit the sweep to pass freely into the chimney, or for any other purpose. In the said covings, about straight with the under side of the top fixed or moveable bar, is a register, blower, or door, to serve as a ventilator, if required; and on the said covings are cast, made, or placed flutes, astragals or beads, or both, to receive the second part of his invention, which he calls the front part, consisting of a register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters. On the said covings, on both sides, he hangs, or otherwise fixes, one or more folding, or one or more sliding registers, blowers, doors, or shutters; shutting, when closed, against the top and bottom fixed or moveable bar. On the top of the said covings, and to the top fixed or moveable bar, he hangs, or otherwise fixes, one or more register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters, extending from wing to wing of the chimney; intended occasionally to lie or fall from the top of the covings and bar on which the same are hung against the breast of the chimney, and from the breast of the chimney, to be raised or elevated by degrees, as may be required by a screw or otherwise.

The second part of his invention, which he calls the front part, consists of one or more hanging or folding, and of one or more sliding, register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters, constituting side covings, which are to be hung, or otherwise fastened, to a slip or standard, reaching from the arch of the breast of the chimney, about as low down as the top of the hobs, and as low as the hearth; if required, behind the stone or other jams, or they may be hung to iron jams, prepared for that purpose. The said

register or registers, thus hung, or otherwise fastened, will, when shut up square with the front of the jambs, and intersecting with, or meeting, or butting, or folding against the back part, or back covings, form or make a right angle, and a square hob, and will, when moved forward towards the fire, or centre of the fire-place, into the grooves, or against the astragals, and in and on the back covings, contract the opening of the fire-place, and constitute a variety of bevel hobs. The said front register or registers being brought forward from their bevel situations nearly flush with the stone or other jambs and mantle to which they may be attached, will, by various degrees, and under a multiplicity of modifications, close or shut up, and thereby constitute a register or registers, blower or blowers, fire screen or screens, in the front of the fire-place, grate, or stove, from whatever they may be affixed or hung to, in front and on each side of the same.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. NEILSON, of Linlithgow, Scotland, glue manufacturer; for an improvement in the tanning of hides and skins.—June 22.

A. Roux, D.D. of Yverdon, Switzerland; for an improvement applicable to locks of different descriptions.—June 30.

J. BAIRD, of Lanark, Scotland, North Britain, manager for the new Shots Iron Company; for improvements in the manufacturing of cast-iron boilers, used for the purpose of evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane.—July 11.

WM. BAILEY, of High Holborn, ironmonger; for improvements in sashes, skylights, and frames, generally used for the purpose of receiving, holding, and containing glass for the admission of light, and the exclusion of rain.—July 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the Parallax of certain fixed Stars. By the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D.F.R.S. and Andrews professor of astronomy in the university of Dublin.—Read March 5, 1818.

THE attention of the Royal Society has been lately called to the subject of the parallax of the fixed stars, by the astronomer royal; and, as this has been occasioned principally by the results

of observations which I have made at the observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, I have taken the liberty of offering a few remarks relative to, and connected with, this subject.

I have been able to obtain some results that I shall notice farther on, which appear to coincide with my former ones as to α aquilæ, in a remarkable manner; and it is to this star that we are, I think, to look for the final decision of the question. As to α lyræ and arcturus, my results

results have not been so uniform as I had expected from my former observations; but as to α cygni, my recent observations are consistent with my former ones, in exhibiting the same discordance between the summer and winter observations as before, which appeared to me to point out a parallax for that star, but less than for any of the other three stars.

After discussing various causes of error, Dr. B. proceeds thus, "I shall now state briefly the results of my observations up to the present time, which appear to point out parallax as to α cygni, α aquilæ, and α lyræ; also the results of observations of γ draconis.

α Cygni.

The winter observations of this star cannot be materially affected by any uncertainty in the maximum of aberration, being made nearly equally on both sides of the time when parallax is greatest, and aberration = 0. But the summer observations being generally made after the time when aberration in declination = 0, the effect of a less maximum of aberration is to increase parallax. I have therefore used for my recent observations $20''\frac{1}{4}$, and corrected my former ones, which were computed with $20''$ max. of aberration; thus using the most unfavorable quantity.

The correct means being taken by attributing to each a weight proportional to the number of observations, we obtain

$$8^{\circ} 45' 46'',36 - ,77 p = 8^{\circ} 45' 45'',77 + ,65 p$$

$$\text{or } p = \frac{1,09}{1,40} = 0'',78$$

or $2 p = 1'',56$, the angle subtended by the diameter of the earth's orbit at the star.

α Aquilæ.

The conclusion as to the parallax of this star does not differ materially from my former one, where the three microscopes were used.

The correct means give—

$$44^{\circ} 59' 36'',47 + ,30 p = 44^{\circ} 59' 38'',36 - ,44 p$$

$$p = \frac{1,89}{,74} = 2'',53$$

or $2 p = 5'',0$ by 208 observations.

α Lyræ.

The correct means give

$$19'',63 + ,76 p = 20'',64 - ,77 p$$

$$\text{or } p = 0'',66$$

or $2 p = 1'',32$, the result of 262 observations of α Lyræ.

γ Draconis.

Of this star, the mean of 53 observations

in winter gives mean Z. D. Jan. 1, 1844

$$= 1^{\circ} 52' 17'',55$$

59 observations in summer give—

$$= 1^{\circ} 52' 17'',29.$$

This result is in a direction contrary to parallax, and therefore, had I compared the differences of zenith distances of this star and α lyræ, in summer and winter, the result would have given me a greater parallax for α lyræ.

I have thus stated the results of my observations, and the conclusions that seem to follow as to the parallax of the respective stars.

It is by observation alone that the decision can be made. No conjecture as to the relative distances of the stars can be of any material weight. The conjecture, in itself probable, that the brightest stars are nearest to us, seems opposed by another conjecture, also by itself probable, that those stars are nearest which have the greatest proper motion.

Some of the brightest fixed stars have scarcely any sensible proper motions, while those of some much smaller are very perceptible. The two stars, 61 cygni, have each an annual proper motion of about $5''.3$ in right ascension, and of $3''$ in declination. These stars are of about the 6th magnitude, and one a little brighter than the other.

This great proper motion seemed to render it probable, that these stars are sufficiently near to us to have a visible parallax. I accordingly made observations on one of them, but found nothing satisfactory.

Also 40 eridani, which is of the 5th magnitude, has so great a proper motion, that we might conjecture it to be nearer to us than many of the brighter stars.

The uncertainty, therefore, respecting the relative distances, as deduced from their degrees of brightness, weakens conclusions against parallax drawn from differences of north polar distances of stars having nearly the same right ascension, and north polar distance.

It would be an interesting circumstance, could the existence of visible parallax in any one star be ascertained, and placed beyond doubt, by the joint results of two separate instruments. The comparison of my summer and winter observations of α aquilæ indicating so great a parallax, induces me to expect that, as to this star, it may yet be accomplished.

*. Mr. Pond in a paper read April 16th on the parallax of α aquilæ, observes, "after

"after many fruitless attempts to establish the existence of sensible parallax, I was much disposed to abandon all farther prosecution of this subject, when my anxiety was again renewed by the paper lately communicated to the Society by Dr. Brinkley. The arguments and observations which it contains, are such as no doubt require very attentive consideration; but I think some of Dr. Brinkley's doubts have arisen from my not having myself been sufficiently explicit as to the details of my own observations, and the precautions I have used. However this may be, it seemed to me more than ever desirable to institute some new process of investigation, to which none of Dr. Brinkley's objections could possibly apply; and it has occurred to me, that perhaps the observations made with the new transit instrument might be sufficiently exact for this purpose, though taken under very unfavourable circumstances. This was a question to be easily determined by inspection, and I have the satisfaction to state, that I find the observations of α aquilæ, already made, quite sufficient to establish this important point; namely, that the parallax of this star is either an insensible quantity, or is so extremely small, that it cannot possibly have had any share in producing the discordances observed by Dr. Brinkley.

And in another paper on the parallax of the fixed stars in right ascension, read May 28, 1818, he states, "on examining the observations as they stood on the transit book for other purposes; and I find that, notwithstanding they have not been regularly made at the two opposite seasons most favourable for detecting a parallax, yet a sufficient number of observations may be collected to establish the same conclusion as that which I have given in my former paper, and seem to me to prove beyond a doubt that the parallax of α cygni cannot much exceed one-tenth of a second of a degree.

An Abstract of the Results deduced from the Measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, extending from latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''$, to latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 23''$, N. being an amplitude of $9^{\circ} 58' 45''$, 2. By Lieut. Col. William Lambton, F.R.S. 33d Regiment of foot.—Read May 21, 1818.

In the 12th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, there are detailed accounts of two complete sections of an arc on the meridian, measured by me at different times; in prosecuting the trigonometrical survey of the Peninsula of India. The MONTHLY MAG. No. 234.

first is comprehended between the parallels of Punnae, a station near Cape Comorin, in latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''$, 39, and Patchipolliam in Coimbatore, in latitude $10^{\circ} 59' 48''$, 93; being an amplitude of $2^{\circ} 50' 10''$, 54. The second is comprehended between the parallels of Patchipolliam and Namthabad, a station near Gooty, in the ceded districts; and lying in latitude $15^{\circ} 6' 0''$, 21, gives an amplitude of $4^{\circ} 6' 11''$, 28. Since these measurements were made, I have had the good fortune to get another section, extending from Namthabad to Daumergidda, in the Nizam's dominions, which being in latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 23''$, 6, gives an increase of $2^{\circ} 57' 23''$, 32; making in the whole an arc of $9^{\circ} 53' 45''$, 14 in amplitude; the longest single arc that has ever been measured on the surface of this globe.

The first of these sections gives the degree due to latitude $9^{\circ} 34' 44''$, the middle point of that arc, equal 60472,83 fathoms. The second section, whose middle point is in latitude $13^{\circ} 2' 55''$, gives the mean degree equal 60487,56 fathoms. The last section gives the degree equal 60512,78 fathoms, due to the latitude of $16^{\circ} 34' 42''$, the middle point of that section.

In my second paper, in the 12th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, it appeared that the degree due to latitude $11^{\circ} 37' 49''$, the middle point between Punnae and Namthabad, was 60480,3 fathoms. Since that paper was sent, there has been a small correction applied to the base near Gooty, after comparing the chains with the brass standard scale. This correction has somewhat increased the meridional distance between that base and Yerracondah south; and, consequently, the whole terrestrial arc between Namthabad and Punnae is also increased, which now gives the degree due to latitude $11^{\circ} 37' 49''$, equal 60481,55 fathoms. However, as there are now three distinct sections, whose respective middle points lie in $9^{\circ} 34' 44''$; $13^{\circ} 2' 55''$; and $16^{\circ} 34' 42''$; I have thought it best to take the degrees due to these latitudes, as deduced from actual observation, using each, first with the French measure, then with the English, and lastly with the Swedish measure; and thence obtaining a general mean for the compression at the poles. The first mean of these three degrees used with the French degree, gives the compression $\frac{1}{309,15}$. The second mean of

of the same three degrees used with the English degree, gives $\frac{1}{312,54}$. And the third mean of these three degrees used with the Swedish degree, gives $\frac{1}{307,19}$ for the compression; so that the mean of these three means will give the compression at the poles $\frac{1}{309,96}$, or $\frac{1}{310}$ nearly of the polar axes; and this has been finally adopted for computing the general tables of degrees from the equator to the pole.

The whole time taken up in the measurement of the arc between Punnae and Daumergidda, including the base lines, astronomical observations, &c.; that is to say, the entire field work, has only been three years and nine months; and a considerable part of the corrections for the stars, for the angles, and for the reduction of the base, were done during the time of measuring the base and observing for the zenith distances; so that

I suppose four years and a half may be allowed for the whole work.

The lengths of different degrees computed from the foregoing data, for every three degrees from the equator to the pole, are as follow:

Lat.	Degrees on the Meridian.	Lat.	Degrees on the Meridian.
0.....	60459,2	48.....	60782,3
3.....	60460,8	51.....	60812,5
6.....	60465,6	54.....	60842,1
9.....	60473,5	57.....	60870,7
12.....	60484,5	60.....	60898,0
15.....	60498,4	63.....	60923,7
18.....	60515,1	66.....	60947,5
21.....	60534,3	69.....	60969,1
24.....	60556,0	72.....	60988,3
27.....	60579,8	75.....	61005,1
30.....	60605,5	78.....	61018,9
33.....	60632,7	81.....	61029,9
36.....	60661,3	84.....	61037,8
39.....	60690,8	87.....	61042,6
42.....	60721,3	90.....	61044,3
45.....	60751,8		

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Oh! Lady Bird, Lady Bird!*" A favourite Glee, for three voices, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for the Piano-Forte, as now performing at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.

MR. KING, in the music given to the words before us, offers a very favourable specimen of his ability to accommodate his fancy to the simplicity of his subject. The facts are combined with science, and variegated with taste; and considerable lightness and relief are derived from his interchange of the voices. The alternate introduction of the two upper parts, and the upper part and the bass, in distinct conjunction, relieved by the intervention of the bass alone, greatly enhances the main effect, and gives to the occasional combination of the three parts much additional force. The general construction, indeed, of the composition is well studied and ingenious, and well calculated to support Mr. K.'s long-established reputation.

The Neapolitan Waltz, composed by Mozart, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Thomas Adams. 2s.

Mr. Adams, as a composer of real taste and genius, claims our particular attention: directing it to the present publication, we are struck with the

force and originality of his conception, and feel Mr. A.'s claims upon our commendation. Our remarks, of course, apply to the variations of this piece, the spirit and vivacity of which are also entitled to our notice, as well as the very diversified way in which the subject matter of Mozart is presented to our gratified ear.

Selection of different Airs, composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano-forte; by F. Paer. 6s.

This selection is made with judgment, and, as far as the merit of selecting extends, may claim our favorable notice. Most of the movements brought together have received the public sanction, and the focal view Mr. Paer's taste and industry have given us of them will be acceptable to piano-forte practitioners, who will find them excellent exercises.

"*Ah vous, dirai-je, Mama,*" with Variations for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Miss Mayo, of Virginia. Composed by P. Grote. 2s. 6d.

The variations to this old, but still favourite air, are easy and animated. Though extended in number to twenty-one, they are conducted with a renovated or unexhausted fancy, and display the power of treating with felicitous diversity, and presenting in dresses equally new and various, matter with which

which our ears have been long acquainted.

"My Love is Like the Red Red Rose," and the Munich Waltz; two Airs, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte; by F. Z. Hummell. 2s. 6d.

The style aimed at by Mr. Hummell in his variations to the above air, seems to have been that of the most familiar and simple description. This object he has fully obtained. Nothing can be less artful, and, at the same time, equally effective. That the publication will be earnestly resorted to by the young and emulous practitioner is scarcely to be doubted. We wish Mr. Hummell's humble, but useful, labours all the success they merit.

"High Notions, or a Trip to Exmouth;" a Musical Entertainment, as performed with the greatest applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. The Music composed and selected by John Parry. 8s.

The music of this dramatic piece exhibits species of talent calculated for stage composition. The several airs are conceived with much feeling, and display an ease and a facility that evince considerable ductility of imagination. The song, "My pride would fain o'ercome my love," is simply elegant, and appropriately affecting; and the duett, "Let the table be well laid, Tim," is adapted with skill. The second act (for this piece consists of two parts,) presents us with several pleasing and interesting melodies; among which may justly be distinguished, as meriting our particular praise, the polacca, "Faithful love devoid of art," (a duett;) and the trio, "Sweetly rang the village bells." Regarding the *tout-ensemble* of this little piece, we feel it to be entitled to a considerable share of our commendation, and think it a production upon which he may justly be permitted to plume himself.

"La Belle Hariette;" Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

Mr. Holder, in his variations to this attractive little air, (five in number,) has furnished the juvenile practitioner with an exercise not less pleasing to the ear than improving to the finger. The passages are facile, natural, and, in their execution, commodious and inviting. "La Belle Hariette," we venture little in prognosticating, will, among young performers, become a general favorite.

"O, do not think because I smile;" a Canzonet. The words by F. L. The Music composed by J. H. Leffer. 1s. 6d.

This song (dedicated to Miss Park,) is a pleasing specimen of Mr. Leffer's talent in this line of composition. The flow of the melody is easy, smooth, and natural, and the expression correct and impressive. The accompaniment, without much digressing from the simple notes of the air itself, is decorative in its style, and, while it enriches, enforces the general effect.

"Tyrolese, or Bavarian Air;" arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by Jean D'Alers. 3s.

Mr. D'Alers (whose name is new to us,) has given in this, we believe, his first production, no dubious evidence of his abilities. The piece before us comprizes seven variations, in all of which a degree of spirit and invention, creditable to the composer, is strongly manifested. The two performers are made to successively, as well as contemporally, partake of the executive or active portion of the performance; and the conjoint effect is well intended, and not ill achieved. Though we cannot award to a publication like the present the honors due to composition purely original, the style in which it is conducted we are ready to acknowledge is good.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. I. To provide for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the continuance of his Majesty's Illness.—Feb. 12, 1819.

The care of his Majesty's person and household, &c. to be vested in the Duke of York.

A council to assist the Duke of York.

The members of the Duke of York's council to take the following oath:—"I,

A. B. do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully counsel and advise his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, according to the best of my judgment, in all matters and things relating to the trusts committed to his Royal Highness, touching the care of his Majesty's royal person, and the resumption of the personal exercise of the royal authority by his Majesty."

The council may examine the physicians and others upon oath.

The council to meet, and to declare the state of his Majesty's health; and transmit a copy of such declaration to the president of the Privy Council, &c.

When it shall appear that his Majesty's health is restored, the same shall be notified to the Privy Council, and entered in their books.—After such entry, his Majesty may, by sign manual, require the Privy Council to assemble.

The powers of this act to cease on his Majesty's declaring, by proclamation, his resumption of the royal authority.

In case of the death of the Duke of York, the care of his Majesty's person shall be vested in the Duke's council, until provision made by Parliament.

The Regent to issue a proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, in case the Parliament be not sitting.

Cap. II. *For reviving and further*

continuing, until the 1st day of May, 1819, an Act made in the 51st year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend an Act made in the 18th year of his late Majesty, King George the Second, to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of the Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for England, respecting the Expenses of Hustings and Poll Clerks, so far as regards the City of Westminster.—Feb. 12.

Cap. III. *For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; for the Service of the year 1819.—Feb. 18.*

* * No other acts of this session are yet printed.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

MR. ROSCOE has published a comprehensive work on Criminal Law, under the title of "*Observations on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals.*" He has dispassionately considered the several projects of various theorists on the subject, as Messrs. Montagu, Bentham, Parr, Paley, and Beccaria; and he concludes with the following discriminating observations:—

"When we speak of punishing crimes, we are in danger of being misled by a figure of speech. In fact, we do not punish the crime; but the individual who commits the crime; and whatever end the punishment is intended to answer, it must bear a relation to the nature, disposition, and circumstances of such individual. To hang up indiscriminately a certain number of persons, because they have committed a certain act, without any regard to the peculiar circumstances under which such act was committed, or by which every different case is distinguished, or even without any clear idea of the result to be produced, would be the height of folly, if it were not the height of injustice; and with regard to inferior punishments, it must be apparent, on the slightest reflection, that the same punishment applied to different persons may produce not only a different, but a contrary effect, and that which may be necessary to reform one, may only serve to harden another. To apply the same

punishment to all, is therefore, a kind of empiricism in legislation, which pretends by a certain specific, to cure a certain crime, without any reference to the state of the party on whom the nostrum is to be tried. The consequences of this have been most fatal to the interests of society, and under the pretext of an impartial administration of justice, the greatest possible diversity has always subsisted, not only in the degree of suffering sustained, but in the consequences produced. That which to one is agony, another disregards; and transportation, which by some may be considered as the utmost extreme of misery, may to others resemble an excursion of pleasure. But this inequality is the least portion of the evil. The only rational object which punishment should have in view, is frustrated by this blind and indiscriminating process; and it is in consequence of this, that criminals, after having gone through some prescriptive mode of discipline, are again turned loose on society, "more hardened in their crimes, and more instructed." On this subject then, one of the most important that can engage the attention of the human faculties, it is highly requisite that a thorough investigation should take place; in the result of which, it may perhaps appear, that the talisman to which we have trusted is no longer to be relied on; that there is no short and expeditious way of extirpating moral evil; but that, if we wish to succeed, we must enter upon the task

task with a full conviction of its importance, and a sincere resolution to bend ourselves down to our labour. We must enquire into the character, temper, and moral constitution, of the individual, and acquaint ourselves with his natural or acquired talents, his habits, and his views, in order that we may be enabled to adopt such measures for his improvement, as may be best adapted to the case. If he be ignorant, we must instruct him; if he be obstinate, and arrogant, we must humiliate him; if he be indolent, we must rouse him; if he be desponding, we must encourage him; and this, it is evident, cannot be accomplished without resorting to different modes of treatment, and the full exercise of those moral and sympathetic endowments, which subsist in a greater or less degree between all human beings as incident to our common nature."

—This conclusion leads Mr. R. to adopt the Penitentiary System, and he has detailed the several arrangements now adopted in America and Europe, and gives an account of what has been already adopted in England. In these we cordially agree with him, and we are sure he will agree with us in our opinion, that all penitentiaries ought to be under liberal and kind government, and that remission of punishment ought quickly to follow repentance and improved habits. The conclusive paragraph of the original portion of the volume is so much in unison with our opinions, that we must again trespass on our limits.

"In adverting to the code of criminal law which has so long been established in Europe, and comparing it with the proposed system which has for its object the reformation of offenders, we find them, in almost every point of view, the reverse of each other. The former owes its origin to those vindictive feelings, which are incident to a rude state of society; the other is founded on Christian principles, and applies the precepts of our religion to the conduct of our lives. The one proposes to prevent crimes by the example of severe punishments; the other conceives that the best example is that of a criminal brought by proper discipline to a due sense of his crime. By the operation of the former, great numbers of offenders perish in the strength and thoughtlessness of life: the other endeavours to preserve rather than to destroy; it considers a criminal as an unfortunate fellow-creature, led on to guilt through a great variety of causes, but capable, by kindness, patience, and proper discipline, of being reformed and restored to society. The former plan cherishes and inflames among mankind the feelings of anger and revenge, and employs

the mind on the most hateful of all subjects, the devising modes of punishing or tormenting another; the other embraces all mankind as brethren, and finds, in the idea of recalling a fellow-creature from guilt to rectitude, the highest gratification. Even when compared with the milder system of criminal law, so eloquently recommended by many enlightened writers, the advantage is greatly in favour of the penitentiary plan. The one supposes that it is possible to apportion punishments to crimes, and that such punishments should be invariably inflicted; the other admits of no punishment but such as is necessary to reform the offender, and is as ready to pardon on evidence of repentance, as to convict on evidence of the crime; applying to practice on all occasions the Christian precept—"Do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you." To extend this comparison further is surely unnecessary. If the latter plan can by any exertion be substituted for the former, is it possible that any one can doubt of its expediency?"

A splendid volume has appeared from the press of Mr. Ackermann, entitled, *a Complete Course of Lithography*, by ALOIS SENEFELDER, the inventor. It is accompanied by a variety of specimens in different species of engraving, which prove the perfection of the artists employed by Mr. Ackermann. Through the activity of Mr. A. and Mr. MARSHALL, of Walworth, it seems likely that this species of engraving will soon attain the highest perfection in England; and the volume before us will enable every engraver and draughtsman to practise it with success.

Mr. STEPHEN WESTON has published an elegant Manual or Guide to Rome, ancient and modern, under the title of *Enchiridion Romæ*. Italian tourists will be unjust to themselves who do not make it part of their luggage.

A pleasing *Nouvellette* has appeared under the title of *the Enjoyments of Youth, a ground-work to the Comforts of Old Age*. It consists of a practical exposition of vice, adapted to the advantageous perusal of young persons.

At length, we have an authentic account of the late Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole, in the complete journal of an officer, published in the first Number of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.—The chief improvement in geography effected by this voyage is the correction of the position and shape of Baffin's Bay, which heretofore had been extended ten degrees too far to the east. This full and satisfactory

satisfactory account of the voyage being sold at only *three shillings*, exemplifies the value of this new Journal to the public; the Admiralty account being advertised at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*!—The series of this periodical work cannot fail to constitute one of the most valuable and instructive collections in the language, at a trifling and accessible cost.

Mr. MITCHELL'S "*Elements of Natural Philosophy*," illustrated by easy experiments, extract all the received truths of modern science with great perspicuity; and will prove a very useful auxiliary in the school and lecture-room.

A pamphlet, called *the Essentials of the National Church*, cannot fail to accelerate those reforms which the spread of knowledge renders necessary in the liturgy. As the author is a sincere Christian, and no enemy of the Establishment, his arguments are more likely to command attention.

Dr. BELL, whose merits in promoting the great work of public education we admit in their full force, has published a treatise *on the Wrongs of Children*, which we recommend to the perusal of all our philanthropic readers.

Mr. GIFFARD, the government critic, or manager of the Quarterly Review, has met with a sturdy opponent in Mr. HAZLITT, who, in a letter to that gentleman, has exposed the empirical pretensions of that Journal.

A JURYMAN'S *Notes and Observations on Criminal Trials*, form a valuable commentary on the Golden Rules for Jurymen, and merit the perusal of all conscientious persons who are called upon to serve in a jury-box.

Tom Crib's Memorial to the Congress, is said to be the production of the ingenious author of the Fudge Family in Paris,—but we hope not; and, in truth, we cannot believe the assertion. It can please none but those by whom the Newgate Calendar is deemed a classic, and the Beggar's Opera a drama of moral tendency and refined taste. We can pity the errors of royalty, as results of bad education and base flattery; but we are not among those who can enjoy the disgusting and libellous caricatures here drawn of the Prince Regent and the Emperor Alexander in supposed pugilistic or brutal personal combat at the *flash* butchery of Moulley-Hurst.

Puffs continue to multiply on the obscure subject of Pestalozzi's Establishment at YVERDUN. We regard the

letter to the Rev. F. BUCKHOLZ as a work of this class. Pestalozzi is, doubtless, a good, zealous, man; but his system began, and must die, with him, unless another as zealous as himself can be found to succeed him. It is the English interrogative system, without text-books: and, therefore, not, like that, susceptible of general use.

Mr. BUCK, author of the *Philosophy of Nature*, has published a tragedy called *The Italians*, accompanied by a forcible appeal to the public against the intrigues and crooked policy of actors and managers, by which Mr. B. appears to have severely suffered. The piece is well written, and contains some ably-drawn characters; and, under the circumstances, it seems to us that it ought to have been submitted to the ordeal of an audience.

A pamphlet *On the Punishment of Death in the Case of Forgery*, by Mr. BOWDLER, has reached a second edition before we have had an opportunity of noticing its merits. At the present moment, when the legislature is occupied with the important task of revising the *criminal code of the empire*, this tract is peculiarly deserving of attention.

A poem, called *the Political Dessert*, has been anonymously sent into the world. There is an air of originality in the thoughts as well as manner of the writer, which proves that he possesses a talent for satire of no common order; and, if he has inclination and opportunity to cultivate his genius, there is a fair promise of his future success.

We were sorry to see the respected name of CAMPBELL affixed to a book-making speculation, in several volumes of common-place *Selections from the Poets*, with a preface or dissertation, such as might have appeared in any magazine without exciting particular notice. All the rarity in the work could, indeed, have been printed in a seven-shilling volume; but the public are in danger of being taxed with seven loosely printed volumes at three guineas and a half.

Either the muse of Mr. ROGERS is jaded, or our taste is blunted. We opened his new poem, called *Human Life*, with much expectation; but, on perusing it, were sorry that the venerable poet lived to see its existence. The sentiments are mawkish, or trite, and the language like gilded gingerbread. Had it been posthumous, the blame would have rested on the author's executors; as it is, we can only regret, that one who has shone so resplendently during

during the last thirty years should have been seduced by flattery to compromise his reputation in this very feeble performance.

The mystery which has so long involved the question—Who was the author of the Letters of Junius? remains still undisputed. A new hypothesis is now started, in a pamphlet just published, under the title of *Junius Unmasked*, which should be read by all who take interest in such enquiries. In this pamphlet, the celebrated author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, is asserted to be Junius; and the arguments of the author, in defence of his conjectures, are highly plausible, if not convincing.

Miss HUTTON, of Birmingham, has printed, in three volumes, a novel, under the title of *Oakwood Hall*, which originally appeared, at intervals, in a periodical work. It is not equal to some other productions of this lady in point of interest; but it contains many just and patriotic sentiments, and may be ranked much above a vast majority of the novels of the day. The descriptions of various parts of the kingdom, interspersed in the work, will be found instructive and entertaining, especially to young readers.

The indispensable principle of justice "Hear both sides," induces us to notice the appearance of a pamphlet under the title of *Warden Refuted; being a Defence of the British Navy, &c. &c.* in a letter to D. B. Warden.—In connection with the history of the late impolitic war, the correction of mis-statements, and the refutation of misrepresentations, whether designed or accidental, must be highly useful; but we wish Mr. JAMES had written with less anger.

The art of stereotype printing has, at length, been applied to its legitimate objects, viz. collections of tables and figure-work. Thus, we see in print a collection of stereotyped and immaculate *Mathematical Tables of Logarithms, Sines, and Tangents*; and, also, a stereotyped *Ready Reckoner*, by COXHEAD, so correct, that he offers 1*l.* reward for the detection of an error. This is a degree of perfection which can only be attained by thus casting the pages, when set, into solid unalterable plates.

An acceptable service has been rendered to the cause of amelioration, in the translation of the Penal Code of France, as promulgated by *Napoleon le Grand*, and established by the Bourbon administration. This code is not sufficiently discriminating, but it is far less

sanguinary than the laws of England; and, in being more precise, it does not create, in the minds of criminals, the disgust of an unknown or *ex-post facto* law. Every one who has taken an interest in the discussions relative to our criminal code, will derive much satisfaction from the perusal of this monument of legislative wisdom. The friends of justice will also turn their eyes to St. Helena.

Mr. COBBETT's second part of his *Year's Residence in the United States* possesses more general interest than the first part. His analysis of American character and manners is the best we have seen; and the information which his work affords to persons inclined to emigrate is highly valuable. For our parts, we repeat a sentiment in which we appear to be corroborated by the statements of Mr. Cobbett, that, far less exertion employed in correcting abuses at home would produce more advantages than can result from the anxiety and sacrifices which must attend the removal of a family to America. There are still three millions of productive acres uncultivated in England and Wales, and three times that quantity lost to private enjoyment in farms of anti-social magnitude; and, if we had, or could have, a wise, benevolent, and public-spirited parliament, these TWELVE millions of lost acres would, under a system of good policy, render 120,000 families happy and independent, on farms of 100 acres each, who are now perishing in manufacturing towns, in workhouses, or in gaols. But we doubt whether there are half a dozen members of parliament capable of *feeling* this palpable truism, or who, feeling it, have *energy* of character sufficient to attempt to carry the principle into practice. Unhappily, wisdom and originality are not qualities which recommend candidates; but certain popular or bacchanalian habits, with plausible common-place opinions, and wealth enough to render the labour of thinking unnecessary, are the general passports to success. This vice of election is, we fear, too radical to be corrected, except by greatly increased intelligence in the people, or by long experience in suffering; for, it applies, it appears, to the United States as much as to Britain, where, as here, trained and corrupt lawyers have rendered the duties of legislation a mere professional speculation!

The Correspondence and Posthumous Pieces of Dr. FRANKLIN have been given to the world, in several volumes,
by

by his grandson; but not till they have ceased to be interesting—for, alas! such is the transitory nature of human fame and contemporary glory, that the homespun and proverbial beauties of Franklin, which charmed in his day, are now considered as mere Americanisms, unfit to rank with the refined literature of the present age. His writings, in detail, have ceased to be read; and nothing can preserve the fame of Franklin, but a collection, in the manner of Rochefoucault, of his adages or proverbs, a mode of exhibiting truth in which he excelled all his contemporaries.

A small volume has appeared in London and New York, of Letters from that good man the Rev. John Newton, to the Rev. W. Barlass, of New York. As Mr. Newton's, they will interest many readers.

A novel, called the *Intriguing Beauty, and the Beauty without Intrigue*, recommends itself by its good writing, and its good moral tendency.

ANATOMY.

ADDITIONAL Experiments on the Arteries of Warm-Blooded Animals, &c.; by Charles Henry Parry, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 12s.

A Series of Engravings, respecting the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals; by Edward Mitchell. Part I. 4to. 16s.

Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye; by James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. Vol. II. 1l. 5s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of a rare and curious Collection of Books, being a recent importation from Italy, in early classics and grammars; Italian poetry, romance, and Facetiae; English, Scotch, and Irish history; voyages and travels; manuscripts, &c. &c. forming vol. II. part I. of a Catalogue for 1818-19; by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. 2s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books in various Branches of Literature; including a large collection of Sermons, and a copious list of moral and religious tracts; also of single Sermons and Pamphlets; by F. C. and J. Rivington.

William Baynes' General Catalogue of Old Books for 1819; including many scarce and valuable articles in history, antiquities, voyages, travels, biography, poetry, arts, sciences, divinity, and books of prints, &c. also a large collection of foreign theology and classics. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough; with his Original Correspondence, collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic Sources; by

William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. Vol. III. 4to. illustrated with Plates.

The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life; by the Rev. James Morton. 8vo. 12s.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, with an Account of his Life; by Robert Southey, esq. poet-laureate, 2 vols. 8vo. with a portrait, and two other engravings. 1l. 1s.

BOTANY.

An Appendix to the Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum cum Descriptionibus, Synonymis, &c.; auctore A. H. Haworth, F.L.S. 8vo. 5s.

An Arrangement of British Plants, according to the latest Improvements of the Linnæan System; with an easy Introduction to the Study of Botany; by William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. the fifth edition, corrected and considerably enlarged; by William Withering, esq. F.L.S. &c. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. with plates.

An Introduction to the Study of Physiological and Systematical Botany; by James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. 8vo. the fourth edition, with fifteen Plates. 14s.

CHEMISTRY.

Conversations on Chemistry, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by experiments. 2 vols. 12mo. sixth edition. 14s.

COMMERCE.

The London Commercial Dictionary and Sea-Port Gazetteer; by W. Anderson, 8vo. 1l. 7s.

DRAMA.

Mystery; or, the Monk of St. Nicholas, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. 3s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A View of the Intellectual Powers of Man; with Observations on their Cultivation, adapted to the present State of this Country; by T. Martin. 3s.

The Wrongs of Children; or, a Practical Vindication of Children from the Injustice done them in early Nurture and Education; by the Rev. Andrew Bell, D.D. L.L.D. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A new edition, with considerable additions, of Captain J. C. Laskey's Description of the Elgin and Phigalian Marbles, arranged conformably to the numbers as they are now placed in the British Museum; illustrated with a view of the two Pediments of the Parthenon; taken by Monsieur Nointel, by order of the French King.

HISTORY.

The History of France, Civil and Military, Ecclesiastical, Literary, Commercial, &c. &c. Continuing the History from the earliest Accounts to the Death of Henry III. A.D. 1589; by the Rev. Alexander Ranken, D.D. Vols. 4, 5, 6, 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The

The History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat; together with an Account of the Countries and People of the Shores of the Persian Gulf, particularly of the Wahabees; by Shaik Mansur. 12s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Gardener's Remembrancer, exhibiting the Nature of Vegetable Life and Vegetation; together with the Practical Methods of Gardening, in all its Branches; by James Macphail. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

Observations on Penal Jurisprudence, and the Reformation of Criminals. With an Appendix; containing the latest Reports of the State Prisons or Penitentiaries of Philadelphia, New York, and Massachusetts; and other Documents. By William Roscoe, esq. 9s.

The Law of Elections, Part III. By William Thomas Roe, esq. barrister-at-law. 10s.

Reports of Cases, principally on Practice and Pleading, and relating to the Office of Magistrates, decided in the Court of King's Bench, in Hilary Term, 1819. Vol. I. Part I. By Joseph Chitty, esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Right to Punish Capitally, Questioned: with Remarks on the uncertainty, inequality, and severity, of the Criminal Laws of England, and Abstracts from all the Statutes which create capital Felonies: to which is added, an Essay towards a more just proportion between Crimes and their Punishments. By Thomas Hague, Solicitor. 3s.

A Letter to Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt. M.P. Attorney-General, on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the English Courts, and particularly on the Non-Allowance of Pleadings of Counsel for Defendants in Prosecutions for Felony by Indictment.

An Argument for construing largely the Right of an Appellee of Murder to insist on Trial by Battle; and also for abolishing Appeals. By E. A. Kendal, esq. F.A.S.

The Penal Code of France, translated into English: with a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes. 8vo. 5s.

Notes and Observations on Criminal Trials. By a Jurymen. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Practical Observations on the Treatment, Pathology, and Prevention, of Typhous Fever. By E. Perceval. 8vo. 7s.

An Essay on the Diseases of the Excretory Parts of the Lachrymal Organs. By William M'Kenzie. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Aphorisms illustrating Natural and Difficult Cases of Labour, Uterine Hæmorrhage, and Puerperal Peritonitis; adapted to the use of Students. By Andrew Blake, M.D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Observations on Contagion, as it relates to the Plague and other Epidemic Diseases, and refers to the Regulations of Quarantine. By a Physician. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

An Essay on the Diagnosis between Erysipelas, Phlegmon, and Erythema; with an Appendix, touching the probable Nature of Puerperal Fever. By G. H. Weatherhead, M.D. &c. 8vo.

An Enquiry, illustrating the Nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes, and the Origin of Tubercles and Tumours in different Textures of the Body. By John Baron, M.D. 8vo.

An Appendix to the Pamphlet on the Early Symptoms of Water in the Brain, containing cases successfully treated; with practical illustrations of the doctrines therein inculcated, and some observations on the functions of the intestines as connected with a morbid action of the digestive organs. By G. D. Yeats, M.D. 8vo. 3s.

Researches into the Nature and Causes of Epilepsy, as connected with the Physiology of Animal Life and Muscular Motion; with cases illustrative of a new and successful method of treatment. By John G. Mansford.

Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever at present prevailing in the Metropolis, as well as in most parts of the United Kingdom. To which are added, Remarks on some of the Opinions of Dr. Bateman, in his late Treatise on this Subject. By Henry Clutterbuck, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

A Lecture on Dropsy. By George Gregory, M.D. 2s.

Illustrations of the Power of Compression and Percussion, in the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and the Debility of the Extremities; and in promoting Health and Longevity. By William Balfour, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders. By A. Marcet, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Second Edition. 18s.

MEMOIRS.

Memoirs of the late Rev. William Kingsbury, M.A. formerly of Southampton. By John Bullar. 8vo. 7s.

Memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martin, B.D. late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and chaplain to the Hon. East India Company; extracted from his private Journals, written at Cambridge, on his voyage to India, in Bengal, and in Persia. 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANIES.

Letters from the North of Italy, addressed to Henry Hallam, esq. By William Stewart Rose. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

The Rocking-horse; or true things and sham things; intended for the Amusement and Instruction of Children. 16mo.

Areopagitica: a Speech to the Parliament of England, for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing, by John Milton: with prefatory Remarks, copious Notes, and excursive Illustrations. By T. Holt White, esq. 8vo. 14s.

Treatise on Spinning Machinery, illustrated by Plans of different Machines made use of in that Art. By Andrew Gray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Pamphleteer. No. I. of Vol. XIII.

Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the Subject of Organization and Life. Being an Answer to the Views of M. Bichat, Sir T. C. Morgan, and Mr. Lawrence, upon those points. By Thomas Rennell, M.A. 5s. 6d.

Commentary on the Treaties entered into between the Allied Sovereigns for the purpose of Preventing their Subjects from engaging in any Illicit Traffic in Slaves. By Samuel Thorpe, LL.D. 8vo. 3s.

A Remedy for Self-Murder; suggested in a Letter to a Friend. 1s.

A Brief Treatise on Prisons, intended for the use of Sheriffs, Magistrates, Grand Jurors, and other Persons interested in the Management and Construction of Prisons; illustrated with an Enlarged Design of the New Gaol about to be built at Dover. By Richard Elsam, Architect. 6s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A Three Minutes' Commentary on the Mistakes of Dr. Young, in his Observations on Sir Richard Phillips's Theory of Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena. By Philo-Veritatis. Price Five-Farthings.

NOVELS.

Zeal and Experience; a tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

London; or, a Month at Stevens's: a Satirical Novel; with numerous Anecdotes of Distinguished Characters. By a late Resident. 3 vols. 12mo. 11. 1s.

Albany, a Tale, by the Author of the Beau Monde. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Eudoxia; a Novel, from the Spanish of Don Pedro Montenjon. By C. H. Smith. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

A Traveller's Tale of the last Century. By Miss Spence; Author of Letters from the Highlands, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Oakwood Hall; including a description of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a Part of South Wales. By Catherine Hutton. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Hesitation; or, To Marry or not to Marry. By the Author of the Bachelor and Married Man, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

POETRY.

Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress: with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix. By One of the Fancy. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Banquet; a Humorous Didactic Poem, in three Cantos: with Notes, and an engraved Frontispiece. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Clio's Protest; or, the Picture Varnished: with other Poems. By the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Human Life; a Poem. By Samuel Rogers. 5s. 6d.

The Dessert and the Tea: being a Sequel to, and by the Author of, "The Banquet."—Illustrated with Notes, and Elegant Engravings. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Priory of Birkenhead; a tale of the fourteenth century. By Thomas Whitby. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Autumnal Excursion; or Sketches in Tiviotdale. With other Poems. By Thomas Pringle. 8vo. 6s.

Illustrations of Affection; with other Poems. By G. H. Toulmin. 12mo. 6s.

The Stage, a Poem; addressed to Mr. Farren; containing Strictures on various Performers. By J. Brown, esq. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A Short Defence of the Whigs from the Imputations attempted to be cast upon them during the late Election for Westminster. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Hints towards an Attempt to reduce the Poor Rates; or, at least, to prevent its further Increase.

A Second Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. for the University of Oxford, on the Causes of the Increase of Pauperism, and on the Poor Laws. By one of his Constituents. 3s. 6d.

Defence of the Poor Laws, with a Plan for the Suppression of Mendicity, and for the Establishment of Universal Parochial Benefit Societies. By Samuel Roberts. 2s.

Thoughts on the Resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank, and on the Corn Bill, as connected with that Measure. By A. H. Chambers, banker. 2s.

A Series of Letters on the Circulating Medium of the British Isles; addressed to the Editor of the Royal Cornwall Gazette. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ. By Edward William Grinfield, M.A. 8vo. 10s.

Plain and Practical Sermons. By the Rev. John Bondier, M.A. 9s.

A Churchman's Second Epistle; with Notes and Illustrations. By the Author of Religio Clerici. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Critical Examination of that part of Mr. Bentham's Church of Englandism which relates to the Church Catechism. By the Rev. H. J. Rose, A.B.

Sermons, Preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow. By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. in one large Volume, 8vo. 12s.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Feb. 21, 1819, for the Benefit of the Fever Institution. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. 1s. 6d.

Strictures on Mr. Wix's Reflections on the Expediency of an Union of the Churches of England and Rome. By the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue, A.M. 2s.

A New Edition of the late Dr. Dodd's Sermons to Young Men.

The Deist, or Moral Philosopher; being an impartial Enquiry after Moral and Theological Truths: selected from the writings of the most celebrated Authors in Ancient and Modern Times. Commenced

menched on the First of January, and published every Saturday. 8vo. 24 pages.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A General History of the County of York. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A. In Parts, 2l. 2s. each, or on large paper, with proof impressions. 4l. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804. Translated by Helen Maria Williams. Vol. IV. 8vo. 18s.

No. I. of the Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels; containing the complete Journal of an Officer engaged in the late Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole. 3s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. bds.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main, in the Ship Two Friends, the Capture of Amelia Island by M'Gregor's forces, and their Dislodgment by the American Troops; with Anecdotes illustrative of the Manners and Habits of the Seminole Indians, and a Detail of the Trial and Execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. 8vo.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE SECOND Number of the Journal of new Voyages and Travels, to be published April 15, will be occupied by a very interesting original *Voyage in the Indian Seas*, lately performed in a ship of war, by J. PRIOR, esq. the surgeon.

As a spur to the exertions of the ships about to sail on a voyage of Arctic Discovery, the privy-council have announced a reward of 5000*l.* for reaching Hearne's or Copper-mine River; 10,000*l.* for reaching the Whale Island of Mackenzie; 15,000*l.* for reaching 150° west longitude; and 20,000*l.* for reaching the Pacific Ocean by a north-west passage. They also offer 1000*l.* for reaching the lat. of 83°; 2000*l.* for the lat. of 85°; 3000*l.* for 87°; 4000*l.* for 88°; and 5000*l.* for 89° and upwards.

The Life of William Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived, is preparing, by LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. DODWELL's long-promised Travels will appear in May, accompanied with the first portion of his Views in Greece.

A Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over land from India to England, in 1817, is announced; containing an Account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c. by WILLIAM HEUDE, Esq. of the Madras Military Establishment.

The first part of the work on the Englefield Vases; containing six plates, engraved by H. MOSES, from the vases in the possession of Sir H. Englefield, bart. is just ready for publication.

It appears, by a Letter from WILLIAM BRUCE, esq. resident at Bushire, to WILLIAM ERSKINE, esq. of Bombay,

that the cow-pox has long been well known in Persia by the Eliaats, or wandering tribes. Mr. B. made particular inquiries, among several different tribes who visit Bushire in the winter to sell the produce of their flocks, such as carpets, rugs, butter, cheese, &c.; and every Eliaat, of at least six or seven different tribes, uniformly told him that the people who are employed to milk the cattle caught a disease, which after once having had, they were perfectly safe from the small-pox: that this disease was prevalent among the cows, and showed itself particularly on the teats; but that it was more prevalent among and more frequently caught FROM THE SHEEP. A very respectable farmer, who lives about fourteen miles from Bushire, by name Malilla, confirmed every thing that the Eliaats had told him, and further said that the disease was very common all over the country, and that his own SHEEP often had it."

Sir W. GELL's Itinerary of Greece is nearly completed.

The Rev. Mr. LINGARD announces a new History of England, which, to the reformation, is to fill three quartos; and, if duly encouraged, he pledges himself to continue it to the revolution. There is, at present, an opening for such a work, as the public justly decry the partialities of Hume; but Mr. Lingard's success depends, not merely on his being free from the faults of his predecessors, but also on his general good principles, in regard to religious and civil liberty.

Letters from Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, in defence of his Essays, philosophical and literary, with replies, will be published in a few days; by the Rev. ALEXANDER CROMBIE, LL.D.

A Survey of the Husbandry of Flanders

ders, made under the authority of the Farming Society of Ireland, is upon the eve of publication. That public-spirited body deputed the Rev. THOMAS RADCLIFFE, a skilful agriculturist, and one of its own members, to undertake the investigation of the Flemish system: a report highly interesting to the British farmer may therefore be expected. It will be accompanied with plates and plans, illustrative of implements, machinery, &c. &c.

JOHN ADAMSON, esq. F.S.A. is preparing for publication, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Luis de Camoens*; in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated with nine engravings.

The prospective-syllabus has been transmitted to us of a very interesting new work, which will speedily be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by engravings on wood, &c. of an *Historical Account of all Inventions and Discoveries in those Arts and Sciences, &c.* which are of utility or ornament to man, and which lend assistance to human comfort, a polish to life, and render the civilized state of man, beyond comparison, preferable to a state of nature; traced from their origin; with every subsequent improvement, down to the present period; by Mr. J. F. LAKE WILLIAMS, a gentleman whose writings have frequently ornamented our pages.

A *Treatise on Medical Logic*, founded on Practice; with facts and observations, is preparing; by Sir GILBERT BLANE, physician-extraordinary to his majesty.

An establishment, called the Imperial Gas-light Company, is proposed, for more effectually lighting the metropolis with gas. It is proposed that a capital of 200,000*l.* shall be raised in shares of 50*l.* each,—to be paid by instalments, as the progress of the works may require.

A new society is formed, consisting of the chief musical talent of the country, for the purpose of printing and editing their own works, and of other eminent composers who may not belong to the society. They intend also printing the works of every classical author, which will be got up in the best possible manner, upon a new plan. The Argyll Rooms are taken for this purpose, where they intend opening their music warehouse.

A *Refutation* will shortly be published of the *Claims of the late Sir Philip Francis, K. B.* to be considered the author of the *Letters of JUNIUS*; by CHARLES MONTAGUE CHALMERS, esq. A.M.

Letters from the Right Hon. J. Philpot Curran to H. Weston, esq. are in the press. They were written on Mr. Curran's first coming to London in 1773; at which time he was only twenty-four years of age, and Mr. Weston was a college friend.

Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS has in the press, a new and greatly improved edition of his *Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*. The most important crystalline forms will be printed on the same pages with the descriptions, and peculiar attention paid to the localities of British minerals. It will be comprised in a closely printed volume in small octavo.

Mr. WESTGARTH FORSTER is preparing an improved and greatly enlarged edition of his *Treatise on a Section of the Strata*, commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the West side of the mountain of Cross-Fell; with remarks on mineral veins in general; also, tables of the strata in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

Accounts from the banks of the Mississippi state, according to Mr. TILLOCH's Journal, that the Mammoth has been discovered actually in existence, in the western deserts of North America. According to the descriptions given of it, this colossus of the animal kingdom is not carnivorous; it lives on vegetables, but more particularly on a certain species of tree, of which it eats the leaves, the bark, and even the trunk. It never lies down, and sleeps leaning for support against a tree. It has rather the shape of a wild boar than of an elephant, and is fifteen feet high. His body is covered by a hairy skin, and he has no horn.

Before our next publication, the sale and disperse of Mr. BULLOCK's superb museum of natural history will have commenced; and we cannot but regard it as a national loss, as many years must elapse ere we can possibly see such another assemblage of the wonders of nature.

The passion for murder, under the forms of public war, is about to be excited by a work on the useless battles of the Duke of Wellington, to re-establish the Bourbons in Spain and France; consisting of a series of engravings, from drawings by RICHARD WESTALL, R. A. by CHARLES HEATH, and coloured in imitation of the original drawings. All such celebrations are, in our opinion, an abuse of the fine arts.

Mr.

Mr. HAWORTH has in the press, an Appendix to his *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*; forming a most extensive and important addition to the work formerly published.

A work called the *Entomologist's Pocket Compendium*, containing an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; with the modern method of arranging the classes crustacea, myriapoda, spiders, mites, and insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach; and an explanation of the terms used in entomology; a calendar of time and situations where usually found, of nearly 3000 species; with instructions for collecting and fitting-up objects for the microscope: by Mr. GEORGE SAMOUELLE, associate of the Linnean Society of London.

A magnificent Credo of SEBASTIAN BACH, a MS. never before printed, is in a state of forward preparation for the press, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL WESLEY.

Dr. BUSBY has announced for publication, early in the ensuing year, a general History of Music, from the earliest times to the present; comprising the lives of eminent composers and musical writers. The whole accompanied with notes and observations, critical and illustrative; in two volumes, 8vo.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Norwich, is preparing for publication three maps, upon a new plan, of the sites of all the religious houses, colleges, hospitals, &c. within the diocese of Norwich, previous to the dissolution of monasteries. They will be accompanied by a copious reference; and will contain the arms of religious houses, and much additional information.

Dr. WEATHERHEAD will commence in April, his Spring Course of Lectures, which embraces the consideration of the congenital mal-formations and morbid and accidental distortions of the bones.

Speedily will be published, in 8vo. illustrated with five plates, an Enquiry, illustrating the nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes, and the origin of Tubercles and Tumours in different Textures of the Body. By Dr. JOHN BARON, of the General Infirmary at Gloucester.

Mr. C. F. GRECE, a Canadian farmer, and author of *Essays on Practical Husbandry*, and member of the Agricultural Societies of Montreal and Quebec, has in the press, in this country, *Facts*

and Observations relative to Canada; proving that the British colonies possess superior advantages to emigrants, compared with the United States of America.

Pastorals; Ruggiero, and other poems, by E. D. BAYNES, Esq. translator of Ovid's Epistles, are in the press.

Mr. BRITTON's third number of *Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain*; containing eight engravings: also, his fourth number of the *History and Antiquities of York Cathedral*. The sixth number, to finish this cathedral, is announced for the first of June.

Some exquisitely-beautiful Water-colour Drawings, by N. POUSSIN, on inlaid wood, representing the Seven Sacraments, which were formerly at Rome, in the chapel of the late Cardinal Albany, are now on sale in London, at No. 25, Lower Thornhaugh-street. Mr. WEST considers them next in beauty to the Cartoons of Raphael, some of the heads being even superior in excellence.

Mr. BENNET's humane bill to prevent the use of climbing boys in sweeping chimneys, has been lost; but, among the facts collected, it appears that the whole of the flues at present in use may be comprised in *four classes*; the first, and most numerous, are those which are carried up in a perpendicular stack, the only bend in these flues being just sufficient to clear the opening of the flue above. The second, far less numerous, are those in which the fire-place is in a wall, not continued higher than the next floor, and turning off with one bend (making two angles in the elevation) to a partition wall, in which the shaft is continued to the top. The third, still less numerous, are those in which the shaft is at some distance from the fire-place, having, at least, one angle on the plan, and which, of necessity, forms two bends in the elevation. The fourth class, which forms a very small proportion of the total number already constructed, are those having more than one angle on the plan, and being, for a part of the length, entirely horizontal. For the first class, the machines already in use are quite efficient; they are also competent to sweep part of the second class. In the third class, where the ascent is at all preserved, the ball and brush still acts effectually; as it will also do in the fourth class, where there are no parts entirely level. The proportions of the different classes are—of 1,000 flues, 910 are

are of the first class, 50 of the second, 30 of the third, and only 10 of the fourth. It seems, therefore, extremely wanton and barbarous to permit helpless children to be so employed.

A Poem, called the Iron Mask, ascribed to the pen of J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq. author of the Recluse of the Pyrenees, and a great-grand-son of the late Dr. Doddridge, will be published in May.

A History and Description of Litchfield Cathedral, illustrated with sixteen engravings, from drawings by Mr. Mackenzie, among which is one representing Chantrey's monument of the two children of Mrs. Robinson, will shortly be published by Mr. BRITTON.

Mr. WM. SCORESBY, has in the press a work entitled, a Survey of the Arctic Regions.

The Rev. EDWARD COOPER has a new volume of his practical Sermons in the press; containing, with the four already published, a course of family Sunday-reading for two years.

Mr. GEORGE WEIR is preparing for publishing Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Horncastle, and several neighbouring parishes in the county of Lincoln, embellished with engravings.

Shortly will be published, the first part of the Costume of Hartlepool, drawn and engraved from life, by T. L. BUSBY. The work will be of a size adapted to illustrate the history of Durham.

The interesting discoveries made in regard to the dip and variation of the Magnetic Needle are fully described, and illustrated by three engravings, in the officer's journal of the late Voyage to the Arctic Regions, just published in the first number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

A new edition of Lord Bacon's works, in twelve volumes, foolscap, enriched with portraits, with the Latin part translated into English, is preparing by Dr. PETER SHAW.

A new edition of LUTHER's Commentary on the Psalms, with historical elucidations, and an illustrative engraving, will speedily appear in octavo.

Mr. FAREY, in the last Philosophical Magazine, states, that it has occurred to him, from a long and careful attention to roads, in all situations, and that he knows numbers of intelligent travellers and road-surveyors, who have made the same observation, viz. "that nothing is more essential to the goodness and

permanence of a road, than causing the wheels of carriages continually to change their places on the road, by which alone ruts thereon can be avoided, and a smooth surface be obtained and preserved.

The governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, have presented Mr. CURTIS, the surgeon of that Institution, with a superb piece of plate, as a token of the estimation they entertain of his professional abilities, and for his great attention to the patients placed under his care at that useful charity.

E. HOLICK, esq. of Whittlesford, has made some curious antiquarian discoveries, at a place called Got Moor, between Whittlesford and Triplow, two miles from Newton. He employed some labourers to level three ancient tumuli upon Got Moor, called the Chronicle Hills, with a view to the improvement of his land. The middle one was eight feet high, and it was twenty-seven yards in diameter; the others were much lower. They ranged along an ancient wall, constructed of flints and pebbles, which the workmen are now removing. Its length was four rods; its thickness thirty inches, and it had three abutments upon its eastern side. Beyond this wall, at the distance of twelve rods to the east, was found an ancient well, made with clunch, nine feet in diameter, full of flints and tiles of a curious shape, so formed as to lap over each other. Some of these tiles had a hole in the centre; and, from their general appearance, it was believed that they had been used in an aqueduct. In this well were found two bucks' or elks' horns, of very large size. Upon opening the tumuli, the workmen removed, from the largest one, four human skeletons, which were found lying upon their backs, about two feet from the bottom. Some broken pieces of terra cotta, with red and with black glazing, were found in opening the tumuli, heaped among the earth, which, from the nature of the workmanship, seemed to be Roman; but this is uncertain. In opening the northern tumulus, and in removing the wall upon its eastern side, such an innumerable quantity of the bones of a small quadruped was found, that they were actually stratified to the depth of four inches, so that the workmen took out whole shovels full of these bones; and the same were also found near other sepulchres, about a hundred yards to the north of the Chronicle Hills. The most singular

singular circumstance is, that there is no living animal now in the country to which these bones, thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. The bones of the jaw correspond with those of the castor, or beaver, as found in a fossil state in the bogs near Chatteris; but the first are incomparably smaller. Like those of the beaver, they are furnished with two upper and two lower incisors, and with four grinders on each side. Nothing like these minute bones has, however, been yet known to exist in a fossil state. A professor of Cambridge, after a careful examination of the spot, believing them to have belonged to the Lemming, which sometimes descends in moving myriads from the mountains of Lapland, transmitted several of them to London to Sir Joseph Banks and to Sir Everard Home, who have confirmed his conjecture.—About 100 yards from the north of the *Chronicle Hills*, there were found two other sepulchres, in which human skeletons were found in *soros*; constructed of flints and pebbles, put together with fine gravel. These *soros* were surrounded each by a circular wall two and a-half feet thick, and about three feet high, and twenty-two feet in diameter. The whole were covered beneath mounds of earth, which rose in hills about two feet above the *soros*, having been probably diminished in height by long pressure, and the effect of rains.—In the first *soros* (which was five feet square, and eight feet deep, brought to a point with pebbles,) were found two skeletons. The uppermost appeared to be of larger size. Under the skull was found the blade of a poignard or knife. The head of this skeleton rested upon the body of the other. The *soros* was full of dirt; and patches of a white unctuous substance, like spermaceti, adhered to the flints. It had an oak bottom, black as ink, but stained with the green oxide of copper, owing to the decomposition of an ancient bronze vessel, very small parts of which have been removed to the university of Cambridge, and analyzed; the composition consisting, as usual, in ancient bronze, of an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of eighty-eight of the former to twelve of the latter. Large iron nails, reduced almost to an oxide, were also found here. In the other *soros* (which was four feet square within its circular wall, and eight feet deep,) a human skeleton was found; and another below it in a sitting posture, with an erect

spear, the point of which was of iron. Nails were found here, but no wood, as in the other *soros*. Here the small quadruped bones were also found in great abundance. The mode of burial exhibited by those antient sepulchres, added to the fact of the bronze reliques found within one of them, and also that no Roman coins have ever been discovered among the other ruins, plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the people here interred; and lead to a conclusion, that the *Chronicle Hills* were Celtic tombs.

Early in April will appear, in three volumes, a satirical novel, by the author of "Prodigious! or, Childe Paddie in London," called, "Gogmagog Hall, or the Philosophical Lord and the Governoress."

The Rev. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.A. late fellow of Caius College, has prepared a second edition of his *Answer to a Dissenter's Reasons*.

Shortly will be published, *Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God*; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's *Commentary on the New Testament*; by GILL TIMMS.

The Rev. HENRY CAND has in the press, a second edition, with considerable additions, of his *Essay on the Holy Eucharist, or the Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme of it*.

Dr. SPURZHEIM is preparing a *Treatise on the Education of Youth, founded on the Discrimination of individual Character by the form of the Head*.

A *Collection of Letters, relative principally to Public Events during the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, from the original Papers in the archives of the RAWDON family in Ireland, with an introduction and illustrative notes*, is printing.

The *Interrogative System of Education, or the system of teaching by Questions, on Text-Books without Answers*, which has been so successfully introduced in England, has recently been adopted in France. A Society of 1500 members, represented by a committee of the most enlightened men in Paris, has undertaken to compose and publish no less than seventy-two *Elementary Books, on the plan of the several works so well known in the schools of the British Empire*.

Mr. JACQUES has put to press a new edition of his *Translation of Franck's Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures*.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

A DIVISION has been proposed, by some medical speculatists, of epidemic diseases into infectious and contagious. Under the first head would be included fevers generally, and, in the second division, those affections which seem more decidedly to depend upon a peculiar or specific matter. Infectious diseases we are taught, by this classification and nomenclature, to attribute to a something in the air which we breathe; contagious maladies are said to be independent of air and soil, and place and temperature. The occasional prevalence, however, even of this last order of distempers, would seem to have some reference to external circumstances of locality; and, although the spontaneous origin of Measles, Hooping-cough, and Scarlet-fever, is difficult to conceive, these contagions do sometimes arise, and spread, and decline, and disappear, at particular times, and in different districts, in a way that would incline the observer of morbid phenomena to conclude that the atmosphere has, at the very least, a modifying influence upon their commencement and course.

For the last few weeks, Scarlatina has been epidemically prevalent in London and its neighbourhood, and the Reporter has seen it, during the preceding month, in every variety of form and every degree of virulence; from a mere simple affection of the throat, which, but for the known existence of the contagion, would hardly have excited the attention of the patient or his friends; or, from a scarcely discernible efflorescence of the skin, up to the highest grade of malignant and rapidly-destructive distemper; which, while it

especially attacks the throat, extinguishes the vital principle almost with the same rapidity as if the subject had been seized in the same part by the hand of the assassin or executioner.

On this very day, the corpse of a youth is to be consigned to the grave, whom the Reporter saw, not a week since, in good health and spirits; and who, but two nights previous to his death, was playing at cards at a very late hour. Another individual, in the same house, was affected with the complaint with less annoyance to his feelings, and less interruption to his professional pursuits, than is often occasioned by a mere common catarrh.

With respect to the treatment, every thing depends upon being early in the application of remedies; particularly when these are required to be of a decisive and powerful nature. Blood-letting might be expedient,—nay, might save life,—in the morning; and, in the evening of the same day, might materially assist in the extinction of the vital spark: ascertaining indeed the precise point of time at which depletion must cease, and stimulation commence, constitutes, to say the least, the principal point of perplexity and difficulty with the medical practitioner. There is but too much reason to fear, that many are stimulated to death under the notion of malignancy and putrescency, while unseasonably bold bleedings, on the other hand, have killed the patient, at the moment they have cured his disorder. *Soluntur frigore membra, vitæque fugit indignata sub umbras.*

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn; March 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

WE have already described the art of metallic watering (*moiré métallique*;) but M. Baget has lately published the following particulars, which merit our notice.

Metallic watering depends upon the action of acids, either pure, or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on alloys of tin. The variety of the designs resembling mother-of-pearl, and reflecting the light in the form of clouds, and the multiplicity of the objects of art which are executed with the substance,

have drawn upon it the attention of the admirers of new discoveries.

I shall describe, (says M. B.) the different mixtures which I employed:—First mixture: we must dissolve four ounces of muriate of soda in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid. Second mixture: eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, and three ounces of muriatic acid. Third mixture: eight ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid.

Process.

Process.—One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is poured on in separate portions, until the sheet be completely watered; it is then plunged into water slightly acidulated, and washed. The watering that I have obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitated very closely mother-of-pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, were quite accidental, or rather depended upon the manner in which the tin crystallizes, at the surface of the iron, in coming out of the bath in which it is tinned, and does not present to the eye any thing particularly beautiful. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees in different parts, in order to change the form of the crystallization of the tin, I have attempted to produce designs corresponding to the places where the heat is applied. My trials have been successful; I have obtained stars, fern-leaves, and other figures. I have likewise obtained a beautiful granular appearance by pouring one of the above mixtures cold upon a plate of tinned iron at a red heat.

The success of the process depends principally upon the alloy of tin which is

applied to the iron. In many manufactures, bismuth and antimony are added to the tin, and these two metals in proper proportions contribute not a little to the beauty of the results. The metallic watering has the property of bearing the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence it may be used with embossed patterns, but not with those that are punched. The different coloured shades which we see on the watering depend upon coloured or transparent varnishes, which, when properly polished, set off the beauty of the watering.

In the course of his experiments on the nature and properties of flame, Sir Humphrey Davy made known the curious fact, that certain combustible bodies may be made to combine with oxygen at comparatively low temperatures. Sir Humphrey's discovery was applied to the keeping a platinum wire in a state of ignition by means of a lamp with spirit of wine—the result by this slow combustion is a peculiar acid. To obtain this in larger quantities, J. F. Daniel, esq. employed the head of an alembic, properly supported; to the beak of which he applied a receiver; and, under its larger opening, placed a small lamp, with a coil of platinum wire.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE are concerned to state that, owing to a check in the issues of paper currency, the greatest distress has lately prevailed in the commercial and manufacturing world. Free issues of bank-notes had encouraged enterprize and speculation, and the sudden withdrawing has created proportionate distress and ruin. Many eminent mercantile houses in London, Liverpool, &c. have in consequence stopped payment within the month; and the prices of raw materials and colonial produce have fallen from ten to thirty per cent. All our accounts from the manufacturing districts teem with details of distress, which nothing can relieve but a law to assess farms for the poor rates in proportion to their extent; so that the creation of 10 or 20,000 small farms may relieve the towns from the excess of population driven into them by the avaricious cruelty of landlords, and the insatiable cupidity of engrossing farmers. 20,000 farms, more or less, would necessarily create all the differences in our social state which existed in the year 1760, and which exists in the year 1819. Permit the people to live, and they will not fill the poor-houses: do not goad them by distress, and they will not fill the prisons.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE. Feb. 19.

Cocoa, W. I. common £3 0 0 to 4 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary 4 15 0 — 6 2 0
—, fine . 6 16 0 — 7 10 0

MONTHLY MAG. No. 524.

Annual Amount of the Hop Duty for ninety years.

	£	s.	d.
1727.....	69,409	2	10
1757.....	56,492	10	6
1747.....	60,000	0	0
1757.....	69,713	0	0
1767.....	35,997	9	8
1777.....	43,581	13	2
1787.....	42,227	3	4
1797.....	157,458	11	10½
1798.....	56,032	1	6½
1799.....	73,379	15	3
1800.....	72,928	7	6½
1801.....	241,327	8	5½
1802.....	15,463	10	5½
1803.....	199,205	15	10½
1804.....	177,617	9	9
1805.....	32,904	11	7
1806.....	153,102	15	9
1807.....	100,071	15	1
1808.....	251,675	19	8
1809.....	63,952	18	3½
1810.....	73,514	6	14½
1811.....	157,085	19	2½
1812.....	30,561	17	3½
1813.....	131,477	9	10
1814.....	140,442	11	10
1815.....	123,878	15	3½
1816.....	46,302	15	9½
1817.....	68,077	4	6

March 26.

£3 0 0 to 4 5 0 per cwt.
4 15 0 — 6 1 0 ditto.
6 15 0 — 7 15 0 ditto.
M m Coffee,

Coffee, Mocha	6 18 0 — 7 10 0	6 18 0 — 7 0 0	0 per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2 — 0 1 4	0 1 2 — 0 1 4	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 4 — 0 1 8	0 1 3 — 0 1 7½	ditto.
Currants	5 10 0 — 5 14 0	5 10 0 — 5 14 0	0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 5 0 — 3 2 0	2 5 0 — 3 2 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80 0 0 — 83 0 0	82 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	46 0 0 — 46 10 0	48 0 0 — 49 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7 0 0 — 9 9 0	6 15 0 — 9 9 0	0 per cwt.
—, Bags	5 12 0 — 7 7 0	5 12 0 — 7 7 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0 — 14 0 0	13 0 0 — 14 0 0	0 per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10 0 — 9 10 0	8 10 0 — 9 10 0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0 — 19 0 0	17 0 0 — 18 0 0	0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	94 0 0 — 95 0 0	92 0 0 — 95 0 0	0 per ton.
Rags	2 16 0 — 0 0 0	2 10 0 — 0 0 0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 10 0 — 0 0 0	4 2 0 — 4 12 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 5 0 — 0 0 0	2 0 0 — 2 2 0	ditto.
—, East India	0 15 0 — 1 2 0	0 14 0 — 0 17 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 2 8 — 1 11 9	1 8 0 — 1 14 0	0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 7 — 1 2 9	0 17 2 — 1 0 10	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 4 — 0 11 9	0 11 4 — 0 11 6	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 4 — 0 3 7	0 3 5 — 0 3 7	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11 — 0 6 1	0 5 11 — 0 6 1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½ — 0 0 7½	0 0 7½ — 0 0 7½	ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½	0 1 0 — 0 1 0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 4 6 — 0 4 10	0 5 8 — 0 6 6	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 5 — 0 4 6	0 3 2 — 0 4 6	ditto.
Sugar, brown	3 14 0 — 3 15 0	3 12 0 — 3 13 0	0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0 — 4 10 0	4 0 0 — 4 8 0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 14 0 — 1 18 0	1 6 0 — 1 10 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 7 0 — 5 17 0	5 3 0 — 5 15 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6 — 0 0 0	3 14 6 — 0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 8 0 — 0 0 0	3 6 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 7 — 0 2 8½	0 2 4 — 0 2 5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 3 5 — 0 4 0	0 5 8 — 0 6 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, March 26.—Amsterdam, 11 7.—Hamburgh, 34 9.—Paris, 23 80.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 57½.—Dublin, 11½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 990l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 345l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 185l. per share.—West India, 180l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 20th, were 74½; and 5 per cent. Navy, 105.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1819; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 124.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ADAMS S. and J. J. Wattleworth, Walfall, factors. (Price and co. L.)

Bennet J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, L.)

Brodie H. Liverpool, linen draper. (Murd and co. L.)

Barter R. and H. Billups Waltham, Hants, grocers. (Amory and Coles, L.)

Boniface C. jun. Chichester, corn dealer. (Hume, L.)

Bailey G. R. H. Swallowfield, Wilts, dealer. (Fisher and co. London)

Barfoot J. Atundel Street, Strand, ornamental stationer. (Pateron and co.)

Bate J. Wottonford, Essex, victualler. (Hobler, Walfall)

Bell C. F. Gable Street, Berthol green, victualler. (Patrol)

Beer W. Plymouth, ironmonger. (Darke and co. L.)

Blake J. Parson's green, Fulham, brewer. (Buckle, L.)

Bamforth J. jun. Wath upon Dearne, Yorkshire, butcher. (Alexander and co. L.)

Burton W. Cornhill, auctioneer. (Collins and co. L.)

Booth J. Gloucester, earthenwareman. (Walton, L.)

Burraffon W. Worcester, hop merchant. (Cardale and co. L.)

Burchall R. Ashton within Mackerfield, Lancaster, dealer. (Makinson, L.)

Cox J. and J. Morgan, Gutter lane, gloves. (Oldham)

Cushion T. Minorities, hat maker. (Maugham)

Churcher J. Bristol, hair preparer. (King, L.)

Coufins J. Long Acre, cheesemonger. (Rose)

Crickett T. Hougham, Kent, timber merchant. (Stocks and co.)

Chant J. Walfall, flour seller. (Avilson and co. L.)

Croft J. H. Bristol, corn factor. (Edmunds, L.)

Carlile W. and T. Hodgson, Bolton, Lancashire, dealers in cotton yarn. (Miline and co. L.)

Cheppett

Sheppard E. Waleot, Somersetshire, cabinet maker.
(William, London)
Cole R. Friday street, haberdasher. [Street
Campbell D. B. Harper, and A. Baillie, Old Jewry, mer-
chants. [Kaye and co.
Cotnam G. Manchester, plasterer. [Adlington and co, L.
Cameron J. Lancaster, merchant. [Makinson, L.
Chaffer G. J. and T. Gomersal, Yorkshire, coal dealers.
(Evans, London)
Cockledge T. A. Woolpit, Suffolk, merchants. (Tours, L.
Cook W. P. Plymouth, merchant. (Alliston and co. L.
Davies M. J. Maidstone, dealer. [Norton, L.
Doble A. Liverpool, mariner. (Rowlinson
Dyson B. Doncaster, dealer in corn. [Lever, L.
Evans W. S. Chapel street, Lamb's Conduit street, brick-
layer. [Blakelock
Emanuel A. Plymouth dock, navy agent. (Walker,
London
Ellis R. Dean street, Southwark, provision broker,
[Richardson, London
French W. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton manufac-
turer. [Lowe and co. L.
Fairclough R. Farington, Lancashire, tanner. (Blake-
lock, London
Fourmiller J. and C. Rickmansworth, paper makers.
[Richardson, L.
Fenner B. Fenchurch street Chambers, flour factor.
(Parther and co.
Fisher G. Liverpool, merchant. (Clarke and co. L.
Fenner R. Paternoster row, bookfeller. [Sweet and co. L.
Gresham T. and W. Outhwaite, Lamb street. (Thomp-
son and co.
Gregson W. Hull, merchant. (Ellis, L.
Gray G. Hammer-smith, carpenter. (Knight, Kensington
Guy T. Liverpool, broker. (Norris, L.
Grime J. Botton, Lancashire, upholsterer. (Appleby
and co. London
Garland J. Aulfr Friars, merchant. [Bourdillon and
Newitt, London
Harris G. and J. Edmonds, Birmingham, japanners.
(Alexander and co. L.
Hope T. Manchester, bleacher. (Hurd and co. L.
Korner J. W. and J. Brockbottom, Lancashire, dealers.
(Blakelock, London
Newford T. John street, Stepney, dealer. [Bousfield
Harvey W. Jun. Clifton, Gloucestershire, boarding house
keeper. (Adlington and co. L.
Mendry M. Hull, merchant. [Roffe and co. L.
Meibert T. Chequer yard, Dowgate hill, cotton merchant,
[Lewis, London
New R. Cheltenham, carrier. (Bridger, L.
Newe J. Finsbury place, livery stable keeper. (Longdill
and co. London
Hayhurst W. Remington, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer.
(Hurd and co. L.
Noughton J. E. Fetter lane, builder. (Dekes
Hoffman J. Mile end road, brewer. [Thomas, L.
Hurdson C. Stafford, cotton spinner. [Eatham, L.
Jamieson J. Globe street, Wapping, mariner. (Os-
baldeston, London
Jones G. H. Bedford, bookfeller. (Swain and co. L.
Kidd J. Cable Comb. Wilts. butcher. (Dax and co. L.
Kent A. Deptford, baker. [Williams, L.
Knowles J. Stroud, Gloucestershire, innholder. (Nix, L.
Leigh S. Strand, bookfeller. [Laugham and Son
Lett G. Woodbridge, corn merchant. [Mine, L.
Leflie A. Size lane, Bucklersbury, provision merchant.
(Gregson and co.
Lawes T. Amesbury, Wilts, corn dealer, [Sandys
and co. London
Lea W. Birmingham, victualler. (Long and co. L.

Lamb J. R. Unsworth, Lancashire, calico printer. (Kay
Manchester
Mitchell T. Cowick, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Egerton
and co. London
Miall M. Portsea, merchant. [Alexander and co.
Mercer J. Heath street, Commercial road, mariner.
[Charley, London
Masters J. Dartford, grocer. (Pownall and co. L.
Morton J. Ainsworth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
[Adlington and co. L.
Mycock H. Lancaster, provision dealer. [Appleby
and co. London
Murray J. Bishopsgate street, cordwainer. (Redd, L.
Norris J. Bolton, Lancashire, confectioner. (Ellis, L.
Nelson T. and E. Smith, Bolton, bed quilt manufacturers.
Meddowcroft, London
Newton H. Marshall street, St. George's fields, taylor.
[Goodall
Needes J. Brick lane, Spitalfields, coal merchant,
(Lang, London
Powell F. Knightsbridge, broker. (Pember, L.
Parker J. Totton, Hants. dealer. [Young and co. L.
Peake S. Jun. and J. Rothwell, Halliwell, Lancashire,
calico printers. [Meddowcroft, L.
Paul J. Circus, Minorics, merchant. (Sweet and co.
Pinkerton T. Birch lane, merchant. [Rogers and son
Pigot W. Ratcliff highway, grocer. (Heard
Price T. Aske's mills, Denbighshire, miller. (Adlington
and co. London
Peel J. Stafford, cotton spinner. [Eatham, L.
Pearle W. Blackwell hall factor. (Stevens, L.
Radcliffe T. and J. Lancaster, and J. and R. Radcliffe,
Manchester, calico printers. (Kay, Manchester
Redfearn W. York, fancy manufacturer. (Bettye, L.
Street J. F. Budge row, stationer. (Street and co.
Smith T. R. Oxford, linen draper. [Steel, L.
Sholter F. Steyning, auctioneer. [Palmer and co. L.
Stewart R. Liverpool, master mariner. [Hurd and co. L.
Stanley B. Woolwich, miller. [Chiner, L.
Sayer W. Bristol, corn factor. (Clarke and co. L.
Staine J. Butcher row, East Smithfield, rectifier. (Lane
and co.
Starkey W. Bethnal green road, bricklayer. (May and co.
Stephens J. London, merchant. [Adlington and co.
Scudamore C. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer.
(Adlington and Gregory, L.
Sykes J. Jun. York, fancy manufacturer. (Batsye, L.
Thick J. Lombard street broker. [Beckett
Taylor T. Leadenhall street, master mariner. (Taylor
and co.
Tuckett J. and E. H. Bristol, grocers. [Thompson, L.
Trahair T. Newlyn West, Cornwall, baker. (Rivington, L.
Tabberer A. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer,
[Adlington and Gregory, L.
Vigers W. R. Aulfr Friars, merchant. (Knight and co.
Williams D. Bath, sadler. (Dax and Son, L.
Worley J. Liverpool, wine merchant. [Leigh and co, L.
Woods E. R. Kelvedon, Essex, grocer. [Lewis, L.
Westwood C. Bristol, merchant. [King, L.
White J. and W. French, Devonshire street, Kennington,
dyers. (Younger, L.
White S. Turnham green, victualler. (Henson, L.
Whitmarsh H. H. Wingham, Kent, maltster. [Starr,
Canterbury
Williamson T. Leigh, Lancashire, provision dealer,
[Shaw, London
Wright W. Kirkdale, Lancaster, victualler, (Davis
and John, London
Watson H. Stepney green, Middlesex, merchant,
(Wright, London
Willock W. Stafford, cotton spinner, (Eatham, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Allen G. Greenwich
Allen B. Guildford street
Adams D. Fleet street
Baker E. Sheffield
Barrow J. and J. Haigh, Kirkheaton
Bentley S. Parliament street
Blowen J. H. Mint square, Tower
hill
Bull I. Bishop's Stortford
Briggs W. Armley, Yorkshire
Bead J. Huddersfield
Barratt T. Upper George street, Mary
le bone
Bendy E. Charles' square
Bull W. Saffron Walden
Bishop R. Whitchurch
Brown H. Charles street, Westminster
Corpe J. Sun street, Bishopsgate
Cochran T. York
Crampton W. Beckingham, Notting-
hamshire
Coppin W. North Shields
Couter J. Chatham
Cumbers F. Boar's head court, King
street, Westminster
Cridland C. Dublin, and R. Cridland,
Leicester
Clements J. Plymouth dock
Clarkson F. Kingsbury, Warwick-
shire
Cridland C. Dublin
Cridland B. Leicester
Clements J. Plymouth dock
Dickinson J. Guildhall passage
Dyke J. Gloucester
Dawson W. Wetherby, Yorkshire
Dore S. Sutton, Surrey

Duffard P. Welbeck street, Cavendish
square
Doubleday W. Nottingham
De Rowe I. P. and J. Hambrook.
Angel court, Throgmorton street
Davy W. Norwich
Dodman M. Thornham, Norfolk
Drabble W. Leeds
Fowler D. and A. Annie, Gracechurch
street
French A. B. Old South Sea house
Forder W. Basingstoke
Gill S. Horboard, Yorkshire
Goodman B. Romsey infra
Godfrey T. salter's hall court
Gill J. Mill pheasant, Devon
Heathfield M. Old Broad street, R.
Heathfield, Sheffield, and T.
Heathfield, Tiverton
Murry S. Angel court, Throgmorton
street
Hole W. Illington
Howett J. St. Martin's lane
Hellyer J. Lloyd's Coffee house
Hambridge J. Srow on the Wold,
Worcestershire
Hantson J. Manchester, and T. Smith,
Middleton, Lancashire
Halfe T. H. and T. D. Meriton, Mai-
den lane
Haddingham M. Kent street, Smithfield
Harrison J. Hefket, Cumberland
Hanton J. Manchester
Jones M. London road
Kohler J. St. Swithin's lane
Koe J. H. Millwall, Poplar
Kendall J. Exeter

Loggin F. Aylesbury
Lande J. Tokenhouse yard
Latham J. Romsey
Lancaster T. J. Cateaton street
Lambert M. Brabant court
Mavor J. and J. Leadenhall street
Morgan C. Bishopsgate street
Merac T. and M. La F. Queen street,
Chapside
Morrison N. C. Tottenham court road
Moore T. Buham, Herefordshire
Moore J. St. John's square
Macneall J. Preston
Mathieson W. and G. Lepraik, Bish-
opsgate
Merrick F. Frith street
Mayne G. Shadwell
Mathers J. and T. Bowen, Haver-
fordwest
Moses T. Bath
Naish F. Tiverton, Somersetshire
Pallett C. and J. P. Mafey, Love lane,
Aldermanbury
Pennell W. Queenhithe
Pierce W. Hawkearook pottery,
Shropshire
Pierce W. Bentall, Salop
Riches J. and H. Foreman, London
street
Robertson J. and J. Stain, Lawrence
Pountney hill
Rogers G. South Anthon, Yorkshire
Rowlatt J. Charterhouse square
Read E. and T. Baker, Great Russell
street
Rigg W. Liverpool
Sanders W. Bristol

Smith T, Austin Friars
 Standen J, H. Dover
 Smith D. Jun, and J. Hampshire,
 Kirkburton, Yorkshire
 Singer R, Kensington
 Settree H, John's street, Holborn
 Stevenson T, Snow's fields
 Stubbs J, Long Acre
 Smith T, Middleton, Lancashire
 Tarr W, M, Old Broad street
 Taitton J, Liverpool

Thurkle G, M, New street square,
 Fetter lane
 Thomas R, Northumberland court,
 Strand
 Thornbury N, and E, Taylor, Strand
 Turton J, Pentrich
 Ventress J, and R, Emmerson, New-
 cable upon Tyne
 Warren E, and Smith, Austin Friars
 Watkin J, Newark

Whitfield J, Old street
 Walcot T, Portico
 Wingfield J, Long lane, West Smith
 field
 Walker S, Jun, Manchester
 Walker J, Alfrick, Worcesterham
 Wright M, New street, Brunswick 4,
 Wilkie C, and J, Red Cross street
 Walker T, and H, P. Parry, Bristol
 Yates J, E, Shoreditch,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Feb. 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Varia- tion in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	29.86	10 & 14	W. & N.	28.84	21	W.	0.91	22	1.02	29.46
Thermometer	51°	17	W.	25½°	24	N.	15°	25	25½°	40.81
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	30½°	14	N.	0	2, 5, & 25	Va- riable.	27¾	14	30½	10.03

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 16—Snow 2—Hail 2.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
4	17	7	20	6	5

Variable, but mild, weather for the season, has chiefly prevailed throughout this month. A slight frost, on the morning of the 1st, was succeeded by a fine day, but a rainy evening. On the 2d, the wind, having shifted to the north, it snowed from about 8 till 11 A.M.; in the afternoon the weather cleared up, and at night there was a very sharp frost. In the afternoon of the 13th we had some smart showers of hail and rain, accompanied with gusts of wind. The 21st was stormy,—the barometer, in the course of

the night, having fallen 0.83 of an inch; but, on the following day, the wind shifting from the west to the north, it rose 0.91 of an inch. On the morning of the 24th there was a slight frost, and about two inches of snow fell between the hours of four and six in the afternoon. Halos and coronas several times appeared round the moon in the early part of the month, and were as usual succeeded by wind and rain.

A. E.

St. John's-square, March 22.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
 THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for January 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.52—maximum, 30.34—minimum, 28.76—range, 1.58 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 41° 8'—maximum, 62°—minimum, 33°—range, 29°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .56 of an inch, which was on the 18th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 23°, which was on the 15th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.25 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.060 inches—rainy days, 22—foggy, 4—snowy, 3—hail, 6.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	3	5	0	13	3	4	5	0

Brisk winds, 2—boisterous ones, 3.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	21	1	6	0	3	0

The mean monthly temperature is one degree higher than the mean of last month; this was occasioned by the general humidity of the air. There have been twenty-two wet days, which were evenly distributed throughout the month.

There were very boisterous south-west winds on the 17th, 18th, and 25th; the consequence was, a great fall of the mercurial column. The monthly minimum of 28.76 occurred on the latter date. The Reporter's thermometer never once indicated

cated freezing, although ice was observed on the ground several times. This circumstance is attributed to the buildings, which surround the instrument, being of a higher temperature than 32° , notwith-

standing every precaution is taken, by fixing the thermometer outside the attic story, in a northerly direction, and at a convenient distance from the wall.

Bridge-street; Feb. 2, 1819.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A MORE forward spring, whether with respect to the crops or the operations of husbandry, has never been witnessed. The wheats are in an ominous state of forwardness; and, could their progress be in proportion, harvest might be finished in South Britain during July, old style. They are, however, generally so foul, and in part so thick upon the ground, that a lasting crop of weeds seems to be provided. The quantity of March dust which has flown, has had the full of its proverbial good effect. All the spring crops which are above ground wear a luxuriant and promising appearance; with those occasional exceptions to be expected; and the latter seed season is likely to be favourable. All parts of the country are unusually early. The winter green crops have been eminently successful, and the grass has been a great resource throughout winter, but the great stockmasters will be still under some difficulty from the failure of the turnips, excepting those who are so fortunate or provident as to possess a breadth of Swedes, at this critical time beyond all price. The lambing has been in general very successful, as might be expected in such a season. Sheep have not done so well as was expected, and mutton

must continue dear. Beef is in great plenty, also bacon, the trade in which has of late been stagnant. Good horses, particularly those for the saddle, or quick draught, will obtain almost any prices; the inferior kind, as usual, worth little. Milch-cows, of a superior kind, very high. An overflowing plenty, and the labourer cannot live. The fate of the wheat market will hang upon the state of the weather on the advanced season of spring. As to the spring crops, they failed so totally last year, that the present must prove great indeed, to occasion any great reduction of price.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.—Veal 5s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. best dairy do. 7s.—Bacon 5s. to 8s. declining.—Fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 3d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 55s. to 82s.—Barley 36s. to 63s.—Oats 25s. to 42s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 5l. per ton.—Hay 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. 6s. to 9l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.

Coals, in the pool, 31s. to 42s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; March 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

WE congratulate our readers on a species of revolution in France favourable to the cause of liberty, brought about by the insolence of the ultra-legitimate and guelphic factions in the French legislature. The Charter, conceded by Louis, in his Proclamation from Hartwell, (*on our suggestion*, vide Monthly Magazine for Jan. 1811, and June 1814,) to dispose the French people in his favour; and afterwards prescribed by the junto in Paris, who effected his restoration; has been a stumbling-block to those sworn enemies of liberty. They have sought, by every means, to fritter it away, and, at length, they declared open war against it; and by a proposal, supported by a majority in the Chamber of Peers, to change and nullify the independent election of deputies, which proposal would, if success-

ful, have led to a counter-revolution or civil-war. The king, therefore, was obliged to do justice to the heroes of the revolution; and, at once, call to the House of Peers fifty-nine of the illustrious men ennobled by Napoleon, in the expectation that their devotion to liberal principles would serve as a rampart against the intrigues of the adverse party. The following are the persons thus distinguished; and, when the other equally estimable persons are recalled from Brussels, and NAPOLEON is allowed to prosecute his voyage, and remove his property, to the United States, our objections to the counter-revolution, which, with the restoration of the Bourbons, established the Charter of liberty, will cease.

New Peers of France.

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke of Angoulême.

The Marquis d'Angosse.

Count

Count d'Argout, councillor of state.
 The Marquis d'Arragon.
 The Marquis d'Aramon.
 Baron de Barente, councillor of state.
 Count Becker, lieutenant-general.
 Baron Bastard de l'Etang, chief president
 of the Royal Court of Lyon.
 Count Belliard.
 Count Raymond de Bérenger.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Cor-
 négliano.
 Count Claparède, lieutenant-general.
 Count Chaptal.
 The Marquis de Catelan.
 Our cousin, the Duke de Cadore.
 Count Colchen.
 Count Cornudet.
 Our cousin, the Marshal de Dantaick.
 Count Daru.
 Lieutenant-General Dubreton.
 Viscount Dijon, lieutenant-general,
 Count d'Arjuzon.
 Count Dejean.
 The Marquis de Dampierre.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Prince d'Eckmühl.
 Our cousin, the Duke d'Esclignac.
 Count Germain, prefect of the depart-
 ment of the Seine and Marne.
 Count de Germiny, prefect of the depart-
 ment of l'Oise.
 Count de Grammont d'Aster, colonel of
 the legion of the Lower Pyrenees.
 Count Felix d'Hunolstein.
 Viscount d'Houdetot.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Count Jourdan.
 Count Laforest.
 Count Lacépède.
 Count Latour Maubourg.
 Count de Montalembert, our minister
 plenipotentiary to the King of Wirtem-
 burg.
 Count Maurice Mathien, lieutenant-general.
 Baron Mounier, councillor of state.
 Count Mollien.
 Count de Montalivet.
 Count Marescol, lieutenant-general.
 Count de Pontécoulant.
 Our cousin, the Duke de Plaisance.
 The Marquis de Pange, major-general.
 Count Pelet de la Lozère, councillor of
 state.
 Count Portalis, councillor of state, minis-
 ter plenipotentiary to the Holy See.
 Count Reille, lieutenant-general.
 Count Ruty, lieutenant-general.
 Count Rapp, lieutenant-general.
 Count Rampon.
 Count de Sparre, lieutenant-general.
 Our cousin, the Marquis de St. Simon,
 major general.
 Count de Sussy.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de
 Trevisé.
 The Marquis de Talhouët, major-general,
 colonel of the 2nd regiment of horse
 grenadiers of the guards.
 Count Truguet, vice-admiral.
 Count Verheul, vice-admiral.

In addition to the preceding proof
 that the Bourbons mean to continue in
 France, we have the pleasure to state,
 that the Charter is about to be acted on
 in regard to the liberty of the press; the
 previous censorship being about to be
 abolished, and all criminal acts of the
 press being to be tried by jury; while
 animadversions on the public acts of
 public men are recognized as lawful.
 Such a power, in the hands of so ener-
 getic a people as the French, will effect
 more for moral and scientific truth in
 fifty years than has been effected in the
 last two thousand years.

The French minister of finance has
 submitted the following as a view of the
 financial revenue of France, making
 about thirty-seven millions sterling.

France.	
The direct contributions he ex- pected would produce	363,358,000
The administration of the do- maines, the registry, and stamp duties	163,566,000
The forests	17,600,000
The customs	113,013,000
The indirect contributions, in- cluding the produce from the sale of tobacco	174,834,000
The post duties	22,460,000
The lottery (more necessary for its produce than desirable in its nature)	12,500,000
Salt	5,298,500
Remaining in the treasury	5,180,000
Reductions from pensions and salaries	11,200,000
	<hr/> 389,210,000 <hr/>

GREAT BRITAIN.

The sessions of Parliament has been
 active, though hitherto of little advan-
 tage to the public. SIR JAMES MACK-
 INTOSH carried a motion by 147 against
 128, for a committee on the CRIMINAL
 LAWS, the tendency of which is to mo-
 derate their severity. Ministers sought
 to sink this grand measure of legislation
 in the enquiries of a general committee
 on the ABUSES IN PRISONS, another
 system of cruelty which, it may be
 hoped, will be honestly corrected. We
 regret that, on these and many other
 subjects, we differ radically in principle
 from the leaders of parties, or practised
 lawyers, in the House of Commons.
 They consider men as criminal *per se*,
 that they are wicked for the sake of
 wickedness, and that they rob from a
 fondness for robbery; and hence their
 severe, uncharitable, and false system
 of

of legislation. On the contrary, we consider men as patients and victims of circumstances; that necessity makes rogues; that whatever causes necessity or poverty is the true cause of crime; that there are great robbers according to law, as well as little robbers in contravention of law; that the former serve the necessitous as an apology for the latter; that they actually argue thus, and by such arguments acquit themselves to their own consciences; and, in fine, that, if their education and pecuniary circumstances were reversed, the judge or legislator would be as likely to be at the bar as the culprit, and the culprit sitting as a judge or legislator. Our inference therefore is, that, as in England there is plenty for all, which, if benevolently diffused, would leave no wants and no incentive to crime, it is the primary duty of the legislature to enquire by what accidents, or false policy, the general abundance is withheld from many; and then honestly and disinterestedly correct those errors and abuses of power and property, which are the sole causes of indigence, despair, and crime.

The tables of both Houses have been covered with petitions, on several great questions, which merit solemn consideration. Those numerous ones against the Insolvent Debtors' Court are chiefly from traders who feel a grievance, but suggest no remedy besides the leaving of the debtor to the mercy of any cruel and avaricious creditor. At every meeting of creditors, both parties are victims of the selfish views of some two or three creditors; yet these petitioners forbear to press on the legislature the obvious practical means of arranging with the debtor, by a majority in number and amount. Of course, the lawyers in Parliament will not consent to so rational a means of adjustment, because it is the existing difficulty which causes the remnant of an insolvent's property to pass into the pockets of the profession. Under special checks against frauds, there can be no obstacle, but the influence of the legal profession, against the adoption of a system which should enable debtors and creditors to settle among themselves, by giving to a determined majority, in number and amount, the power of nullifying the implacable malignity or insatiable avarice of any small proportion of creditors. Some abuses might arise; but, of the several plans, which is the one that is free from abuse? and, in a choice of evils, does

not wisdom direct us to choose the least? Such was the doctrine of the Editor of this miscellany when the Insolvent Bill was passed; but the crooked policy of the lawyers, and the conceits of others, led to the adoption of the late foolish law, by which creditors have been defrauded of millions, without any benefit to the honest debtor, and by which none have profited but lawyers, gaolers, and swindlers.

Mr. BROUGHAM, with characteristic public spirit, has brought forward some cases of mal-administration practised by the present governor of New South Wales. It appears that he flogs free settlers and others, and collects taxes at his pleasure; but, of his despotic spirit, the following letter, produced by Mr. Brougham, is a curious specimen. It was addressed to George Howe, and signed Macquarrie.

"SIR,—Understanding you have in your employment a man, named Williams, who came to this colony without license, but whom, from motives of humanity, I have allowed to remain and follow his business; and it appearing that the said Williams put his signature to a scandalous, libellous, and seditious, petition to the house of commons against my person and government; and it being my determination that persons of such description should not be allowed to hold any situation under my government; I hereby direct you to discharge him from your service."

This complaint was supported with his usual eloquence, by Mr. WILBERFORCE, and by Mr. BENNET; but the governor found apologists in Messrs. GOULBURN, MANNING, and MACKINTOSH. We so cordially agree with Mr. Wilberforce, that "arbitrary power has a corrupt and baneful influence over the human mind," that we think a commission ought, once in seven years, to visit every distant colony, and enquire into, and correct, the enormous and intolerable abuses of local authority to which Colonists are usually subject.

Messrs. HARVEY and WAITHMAN have called the long-dormant attention of parliament to the cruel oppressions, and vexations and ruinous administration of the Excise system. Some cases were cited by Mr. HARVEY, and a subsequent one by ALD. WAITHMAN, which, in spite of the special pleading of the crown-lawyers, ought to sink deep in the minds of the people, and ought not to be lost sight of till the possibility of their repetition is removed. This duty having devolved on Messrs. HARVEY and WAITHMAN, the country look to them with confidence

fidence, and rely that they will persevere till the Augean stable of the court of Exchequer is purified in its special juries and costly proceedings, and the Board of Excise, in its corps of informers, its code of ruinous penalties, and its cruel traps to catch the unwary. On these subjects, all England has but one voice and one wish.

Parliament has acted with exemplary energy in the exposition and punishment of several flagrant cases of bribery and corruption during the late general election. The borough of PENRYN has been disfranchised; and Swann, a late member, and his agents, ordered to be prosecuted for their criminal acts. The borough of BARNSTABLE has also been the object of special animadversion; and for bribery at GRAMPOUND, Sir MANASSAH LOPEZ and his agents have been tried and convicted in a court of law. In like manner, the conduct of Mr. WYNDHAM QUIN, member for Limerick, and *custos rotulorum* of that county, has been the subject of investigation at the bar of the house, for conceding to a Mr. Grady 200*l.* a-year out of the profits of the office of clerk of the peace, for his alleged electioneering support. We give the house full credit for its well-directed energy on these occasions; but, as the right of petition would be useless, *if the persons of petitioners were not held sacred, and were not secure against venial informalities*, we feel it our duty, as honest chroniclers, to state that the house acted with questionable severity, in committing the senior GRADY to Newgate, for constructive disrespect; and for placing the junior GRADY in custody, for conduct but remotely connected with the points in dispute. Much forbearance is due to the sacred rights, to the powerless state, and to the ignorance of petitioners; and, if not exercised in all cases, no petitioner will venture to approach the house. On this occasion, the public are much indebted to Messrs. WILSON and HUTCHINSON, for a courageous discharge of their parliamentary duties.

A Bill for amending the Bankrupt Laws has been introduced by Mr. JOHN SMITH; but we apprehend as much from the habitual feelings of a wealthy banker on this subject, as we should from those of the most practised of the legal profession. It ought never to be forgotten, that liberal laws alone are effectual, because they are the only laws that are respected.

Mr. BOURNE has proposed some ameliorations in the system of parish

settlements, which are to depend simply on residence from three to five years, without relief; and also a plan for general parochial education. We approve of both designs, but the value of the latter depends on the kindness and liberality with which it is conducted. His proposal to publish the names of persons relieved is highly objectionable, unless it can be shewn that all who seek relief could have obtained from employers liberal remuneration for their labour. It would be cruel first to suffer the poor to be robbed of their just wages, and then to expose them to disgrace for seeking indemnity from the public. Mr. MANSFIELD, the benevolent member for Leicester, stated a strong fact in regard to these legally tolerated robberies on the poor—that, in Leicestershire, an industrious man, in full employment, could not obtain more than 6*s.* or 7*s.* per week, for fifteen or sixteen hours' labour per day. Yet, if the legislature *choose haughtily to shut its eyes* to these palpable robberies, is it decent that the legislature should, at the same time, enact that the names of the sufferers are to be promulgated as infamous? Fix a minimum for the price of labour in the price of necessary quantities of wheat or bread, leaving it to the labourer to get as much more as he can; and assess the Poor-makers, or abusers of landed property, for Poor-rates, according to the size in which they let their farms; and then our workhouses and gaols would soon be empty!

The Poll at Westminster terminated on the 3d of March, when the numbers stood as under:

Hon. G. Lamb	4465
J. C. Hobhouse	3861
Major Cartwright	38

Mr. Lamb, or his committee, or some indiscreet friends, having hired a banditti, for purposes, it seems, of offence and defence; and a party of gentlemen, who were utterly ignorant of the state of public feelings, having presented themselves as part of a triumphal pageantry, the populace, with one consent, assailed the ruffians and the gentlemen, and pursued them from the hustings to distant parts of the town, committing various outrages and depredations. Nothing, in a word, could have been more ill-judged than the conduct of the remnant of the once-illustrious Whig party, in setting themselves, on this occasion, in opposition to a popular candidate; and, as though the unprincipled *coalitions* of 1784 and 1806 had not been sufficient

sufficient to ruin them as a political party, they have now *coalesced* with the dregs of the ministerial faction; and, for the temporary purpose of obtaining a nominal majority, had recourse to the basest arts of corruption, intimidation, and misrepresentation. We agree with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, that there ought, in future, to be no party distinctions, but those of REFORMERS and ANTI-REFORMERS; and we hope that honest men who have heretofore ranged themselves under the banner of the Whigs, will abandon that equivocal standard, and unite themselves with the universal British people, as sincere radical REFORMERS. In making these observations, we speak as unconnected bye-standers, and we have no personal

or political objection to Mr. Lamb; but we conceive that he stepped, in an odious manner, between the people and their choice, became the tool of bad passions, and a means of enabling the ministerial faction in Westminster to triumph over the decided friends of reform.

UNITED STATES.

We observe, with great satisfaction, that THE FLORIDAS have been ceded by Spain to the United States; and that a boundary line has been adjusted, which assigns the shores of the Pacific above 42 N. L. and the intermediate country from Louisiana, to the United States. This arrangement seemed necessary for the sake of peace, and it perfects the productive powers of the union.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

AT a Court of Common Council lately held, a motion was brought forward for a Petition to Parliament, to continue the ancient right of *appeal* in criminal causes: after some discussion, it was agreed to, and a Petition ordered to be presented against a MOST INDECENT attempt to take away a valuable public right, by confounding it with a gross legal barbarism. The right of *appeal* is an important public and private security, and one of those ancient fundamental laws which the sovereign is bound by his coronation-oath to maintain. It has no necessary connection with Wager of Battle, or any other absurdity; and is the only means of preventing a murderer from boasting of his unseen deed, after he has been acquitted on premature or suborned evidence by a jury, as was lately the horrid case.

A Meeting was lately held at the City of London Tavern, Lord Gambier in the Chair, to take into consideration the deep distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the Scilly Islands. The meeting was numerous and respectable. Certain resolutions were adopted, a committee formed, and subscriptions entered into.

Southwark bridge was opened on the 25th ult. It is composed of three iron arches; the centre is 204 feet in span, four feet more than the celebrated Sunderland Iron Bridge, and larger in span than any bridge in the world. The two side arches are 210 feet each in span. From its summit, many of the most interesting views of the metropolis are distinctly seen. We have now six bridges: the London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Strand, Westminster, and Vauxhall.

A general meeting of the attorneys in London was held within the month, to form a Society to secure the profession from unworthy practitioners, and to pre-

vent unqualified conveyancers from acting.

An elegant design of an assemblage of retail shops was, on Saturday the 20th, opened to the west of Burlington-house, called *Burlington Arcade*, on the plan of the arcades which are constructing to surround the Opera-house. It contains nearly two hundred small shops; and we wish the adventurers in this tasteful and amusing bee-hive all the success to which their industry may entitle them.

MARRIED.

William Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Maria, daughter of Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's-Inn.

At Capel, Surrey, Joseph Carrington Ridgway, of Piccadilly, to Elizabeth Ballingall, only daughter of the Rev. Patrick Ballingall Beath, of Capel and St. Margaret's, Ilkeshall, Suffolk.

J. Sutherland, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Mackie, of Watling-street.

T. Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, Russel-square, to Miss Sophia Baldwin, of Vale-place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, to Mary, daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart.

Charles Humphreys, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Isabella Southcott, of Teignmouth.

Mr. Roger Fisher, of Aldersgate-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Horman, esq. of the Stock-Exchange.

James Duff Watt, esq. to Miss Eliza Sparrow, of Great George-street, Westminster.

Charles Robarts, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Frances Rosalbi Fowden, of Cheshire.

Thomas Broadwood, esq. of Micklewood, Surrey, to Miss Anne Augusta Muddell, of Parliament-street.

Lieut. D. Henderson, R.N. to Miss Anna Brettell, of Baker-street.

J. Wickham Mayer, esq. of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Gowerley, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

At St. George's, Capt. Burns, of the 80th Foot, to Miss Ann Watson, of the Kent-road.

Thomas Burch Weston, esq. of Tottingston-place, Suffolk, to Miss Margaret Bushby, of Great Cumberland-place.

Mr. John Martin, of Somerset-place, to Miss Read, of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Mr. Morris, to Mrs. Park, both of Holliwell-street, Strand.

N. P. Levi, esq. of George-yard, Lombard-street, to Miss Sarah Goldsmid, of Great Alie-street.

The Rev. Benjamin Puckle, of Clapham, to Miss Elizabeth Hale, late of the Plantation, Yorkshire.

At St. Pancras' Church, 'Capt. A. A. Wood, to Miss E. E. M. Beecher, daughter of Capt. Beecher, R.N.

William Clowes, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Ann, daughter of John Leigh, esq.

Thomas Ashby, of Staines, banker, to Elizabeth Crowley, of Camomile-street, both of the Society of Friends.

John Ashley Warre, esq. of Stratford-place, to Miss Susan Cornwall, of Grosvenor-place.

Mr. J. Dyne, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Frances Fitchew, of Devizes.

The Right Hon. Lord Rodney, to Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of Sir C. Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

Mr. R. J. Kitchener, of Finsbury-place, to Miss Ann Shrubsole, of the City-road.

Allen Marshall, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Mary Alexander, of Edenbridge.

Thomas Evans, esq. of Euston-place, to Miss Margaret Harris, of Norton-street.

Mr. R. A. Shepherd, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss F. Lancefield, of Newman-street.

William Pollock, esq. of Whitehall, to Miss Margaret Barton Black, of Claremont.

James De Visme, of New-court, Gloucestershire, to Miss Chatfield, of Deptford.

Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Longman, daughter of Thomas Norton Longman, esq. of Mountgrove, Hampstead.

Mr. George Seddon, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Lydia Cooke, of Bristol.

At Wandsworth, the Hon. James Sinclair, to Miss Elizabeth Tritton, of West-hill.

Mr. J. R. Norton, of Monmouth, to Miss Lucy Blieth, of Twickenham.

John Sperling, esq. of the Engineers, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of Bloomsbury-square.

DIED.

In New North-street, Red-Lion-square, Martha, wife of John Dickenson, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-square, Amy, wife of George Garland, esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire.

In Cavendish-square, 81, the Rev. W. Broune, late of Camfield-place, Herts.

In his 67th year, Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham-house, New Cross; deservedly lamented for his general philanthropy, and of whose useful labours we hope to receive detailed particulars.

In Somerset-place, Portman-square, 68, Thomas Cooper Hincks, esq. much respected.

In Dean-street, Grosvenor-square, 64, Mr. Rose.

In High-street, Newington-Butts, Mr. W. F. Wye.

At Chobham, 90, Robert Ridley, esq.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 84th year, Daniel Sutton, esq. formerly of Sutton House, Kensington Gore, and since of the Maisonette, Ingatestone, Essex. Mr. Sutton, as appears by his "System of Inoculation," published 1796, first attempted, in the year 1763, the introduction of the system of inoculation for the small-pox, which had been made known by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and which he put in practice with extraordinary success at Ingatestone, and subsequently in the metropolis and in various parts of the kingdom.

At St. Catharine's-hill, near Guildford, Nicholas Vincent, esq.

At Grove-House, Norwood, Mrs. Wright, wife of William Wright, esq.

In Berners'-street, 71, Sir Thomas Berners Plestow, Knt. of Wallington-hill, Norfolk.

In Belvidere-place, St. George's-fields, 90, Constantine Jennings, esq. the well-known antiquarian; father of Mrs. Locke, of Norbury-park; and distinguished as a public character for his taste in *vertu*, mental energy, and patriotism.

At Croydon, Mrs. Catherine Chamberlayne, widow of the Rev. Thomas C. rector of Charlton, Kent.

At Brentwood, 74, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Holbrook, esq.

In Upper Guildford-street, 85, William Devon, esq.

In Fleet-street, 70, Mr. William March.

At Queen's Elm, Brompton, 51, S. Edwards, esq. F.L.S. much regretted by a numerous and scientific acquaintance. As an accurate and able botanical and animal draughtsman he has been surpassed by few. The Flora Londinensis, the Botanical Magazine, Botanical Ledger, and Rees's Cyclopædia, owe their chief excellencies in this way to his masterly pencil. Constantly copying from nature in all his works, he has delineated a greater number of objects than any other artist of his day. His manners were very amiable and endearing, and he was beloved as a man by all who knew him.

At Tottenham, 79, J. Budgen, esq.

The

The Right Rev. Dr. Parsons, bishop of Peterborough.

The Rev. C. J. Cotterell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex, and North Waltham, Hants.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, 72, *the Rev. Herbert Randolph, B.D.* Precentor of St. Paul's, rector of Hanwell, and perpetual curate of Wimbledon.

In Hertford-street, 26, *Lady Ellenborough*: she was the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and sister of Lord Castlereagh.

At Walworth, 77, *the Rev. Joseph Jenkins, D.D.* a celebrated dissenting minister, in which connection he was highly respected.

In Mile-end-road, 75, *John Sime, esq.*

At Alpha Cottage, Regent's-park, 51, *John Whitehead, esq.*

In Colebrook-row, Islington, *Mrs. Hammond.*

Mr. Holland, silversmith, of Fleet-street.

In Cumberland-street, New-road, 71, *Samuel Arbouin, esq.*

In Grote's Buildings, Blackheath, *Ann*, wife of George Young, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, *Miss Shelley.*

In Piccadilly, *Mr. Newman*, jeweller.

In Charles's square, Hoxton, 67, *Mr. William Leverington.*

In Gloucester-place, St. Mary-le-bone, *the wife of W. H. Burgess, esq.*

In Lower Seymour-street, *Sophia*, wife of Lieut.-Col. Shedden.

[The late *Mr. James Whittle* was born in 1758, at a little village near Belvoir Castle, in Leicestershire, and for a quarter of a century was an eminent map and print-seller, in partnership with Mr. Laurie, (an engraver by profession;) and both had served their predecessor Mr. Robert Sayer. About the year 1776, young Whittle came to town, "to make his fortune," as he used to say, recommended by letter from his late master to Mr. George Robinson, of Paternoster-row; and by him, to Mr. Sayer. He had served his apprenticeship at Nottingham, with one Heath, a bookseller and stationer, a correspondent of the Robinsons', and uncle to the elder Heath, the engraver.—Mr. Whittle was, until lately, a most convivial companion among the parties of jolly fellows, that are found tolerably numerous in the vicinity of the theatres; his temper and manner fitting him admirably for the jovial board. Most of these now no longer exist, the actors in them being, in like manner, gone to their homes; from these and other causes, he neglected, within a few years, visiting the Black-jack, Garrick's-head, the Finish, or the Brilliants' society, at which Dick Suett, Bob Palmer, Sedgwick, and other public men in succession, were in the habit of enjoying each other, after the termination of their labours in the house.

This last-named society, of which Mr. Whittle was a member from its commencement in 1797, was set on foot at a common public-house by the late Robert Willey, formerly a bookseller in Ludgate-street, and better known by the name of Bob Short, being that which he affixed to some brief "rules" on whist, put together by him; but to a treatise on the doctrine of annuities, also written by the same, his proper cognomen appeared. At this society Mr. Whittle, although he made no speeches nor sung at all, made a good number of his friends members who could do both, and he enlivened the meeting with his sallies. They afterwards changed their place of meeting, and their title to the "Eccentrics," in May's buildings, Saint Martin's Lane: there continued until the return of Fox to office, and Romilly became attorney-general; which encouraged Gale Jones, Wright, Brounley, and others, to open spouting-rooms for hire, and to hold forth by the hour. It cannot be deemed unacceptable to take this brief notice of a society, which, within one year of its commencement, (on a wet Sunday in 1797,) numbered on its lists two thousand three hundred respectable names, and must at last have reached so far as twenty thousand, all paying a fine on admission. Hereby their funds became sufficient to enable them to bestow something in occasional charity, in imitation of the more systematic freemasons. To this last-named society of well known secret brethren, Mr. Whittle also belonged, and filled some of its distinguished offices with much applause. Notwithstanding, Mr. Whittle never neglected business an hour, in consequence of the constant lateness of such carousals, but was always at his post in the morning, until the period of his last illness. His manner of accosting his friends was singularly unrestrained, vivacious, and energetic; and ever inspired his hearers with the confidence that what he said was meant, and that nothing would be kept in reservation. Theatrical convivals were sure of a welcome reception at all times, and their benefit tickets a ready purchaser in him. Many of these and others he afterwards introduced in the pictorial embellishments to a large collection of single songs, each of which was surmounted by a characteristic picture.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. PALMER, to the prebendal stall of Welton Painshall, Lincoln.

Rev. JOHN PRESTON REYNOLDS, B.A. to the rectory of Little Munden, Herts.

Rev. HENRY ROLLS, M.A. to hold the rectory of Barnwell All Saints, with the rectory of Barnwell St. Andrew.

The Right Rev. Dr. MARSH, bishop of Landaff, to the bishopric of Peterborough.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

J. B. TROTTER, ESQ.

MR. TROTTER adds another instance to the many which have gone before, of the inadequacy of talent to preserve its possessor from feeling those, and more than those, calamities, which the flesh is heir to. No person seemed better justified in looking for a participation of the blessings of life, or of escaping that premature and lamentable termination of it, which has shaded the destiny of the subject of this notice. If any dependence could be placed on sublunary events, the uncertainty of which is, alas, but too proverbial, the situation Mr. Trotter once enjoyed; as Secretary to Fox, might have exempted him from a fate at once disgraceful to the nation, honorable to his own feelings, and consolatory to his last moments. It could not but have been highly consolatory to his last moments. It could not but have been highly gratifying to one who felt with the power the independence so often associated with, and which ought never to be separated from, genius; when he looked back upon the past, to be able to exult that he had never prostituted those talents given to him by the bounty of his Creator for his own advancement in this life—that he never lent himself to party, beyond that patriotic ardour which, born of enthusiasm, and kindling at the imputations thrown out against his country, and burning with a desire of justifying even her eccentricities, urged him to commit, sometimes, the unpardonable offence of speaking and writing the “plain unvarnished truth.” By the same love of his native land, he was stimulated to an exertion beyond what his finances might authorise, to rescue from an oblivion into which it was fast sinking, the Harp of his Country, in whose plaintive notes he took peculiar pleasure whilst he hung over them, and interwreathed its strings with the wild flowers of his native soil. The rapturous effect of *Carolan’s* commemoration is still fresh in the recollection of a Dublin audience, and the pulsation, never felt before, and perhaps never to be felt again, by which the sounds of national airs recalled from their grave, and the sight of one of the last of the bards, who seemed, as it were, to have left another world for a short period, to revisit the glimpses of this, made its due impression. The scene was worthy of a purer age! whilst we have to lament that the sounds broke upon the ear only to sink again into silence and sadness, like that which pervades the hall where the lord minstrel once struck his bold chord, or gently touched his more pathetic strings. The spirit which gave rise to such a laudable feeling not finding, in this cold age,

energy enough to preserve what now may be called exotic strains, the sound has, once more, crossed the seas that divide us from our Cambrian neighbours. Would that the reflexion even could be caught by the sons of Erin, and that their blind bards might again find the loss of one sense repayed by a double portion of beneficence in another, and that when they lost their eyes, they might find the sight transplanted to their ears. When could the strings of the harp be touched with better hopes than under the protection of a chief governor, who is endeared to the country by the “silver link, the silken tie,” of affection of a chief governess, of whom Erin boasts as being their own? It is not, perhaps, known as generally as it should be, that there is a fund, though a small one, lying in the hands of the treasurer of the Harp Society, where it has been placed, under the impression that times might return when an union of power and patriotism, with authority, might befriend such an institution, and help to restring the national instrument of Ireland, enabling those who love their “native wood notes wild,” to defy the slanderer, who, for the basest of purposes, would throw his firebrands round the Lyre itself, and send her snakes hissing from under the leaves of the humble, the trampled Shamrock. Should this long looked for era of peace and harmony, and plenty, be returned, and that it is not an “idle dream,” this fund may yet be renovated by fresh subscriptions; and then, aided by a Talbot, a Leinster, and Charlemont, Ireland may take her part—not a second, but a first part—amongst the Harmonic Societies which, whilst they do credit to their several founders, help to restore and keep alive the melodies of the “days of Eld.”

It is the intention of the literary friends of the late John Bernard Trotter to raise an humble, but, they hope, not tasteless monument to his memory. The following inscriptions, by two of his particular friends, are to be engraved upon his tomb;—

Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN BERNARD TROTTER,
once
Private Secretary
to
CHARLES JAMES FOX.
May his untoward fate be a lesson to
Genius.
Like Otway Camoens,
He died in poverty;
Gifted by the Almighty
With superior talents;
but, alas!
neglected
by too many of those who should have
sympathized
with the Poet,—the Patriot!
In one word, the Friend
of
FOX.

Stranger,

Stranger,—ask ye Who lies here,
Who lies within this lowly bier?
'Tis one who felt life's varying woes,
Whose griefs no longer break repose;
But, like his once-lov'd Erin's lyre,
Left lorn, neglected, to expire,
"A Man of Sorrow!"—but 'tis past;
The heart's sole chord is broke at last!
And now he wakes,—he slept before,—
The phantasma of life is o'er!

In memoriam Johannis Trotter.
Arbor, singultu ut ramis agitata susurrat,
Singultum misero corde Poeta trahat;
In pura spargit gitta quæ rore Sepulchrum,
Mentis compressa est optima Vex—lacrymæ,
Il jacet in tumulo cantetur Carmine Musæ,
Quæ vetita a tetro dona Livore dabit.

He was interred, according to his dying request, near a row of elm trees, in the cathedral burying-ground at Cork.

THE LATE CAPTAIN PHILIP BEAVER, R.N.

By James Prior, esq.

DESCENDED from an ancient and respectable family, he was, while yet a child, placed as midshipman in the royal navy; it having been long observed, in this arduous profession, that those alone make skilful seamen who commence their career at a very early age. This was about the year 1774. During the American war he served in all the principal fleets employed on that coast, and in the West Indies; and, being always remarkable for professional diligence, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, just before the conclusion of that unhappy contest.

Shortly afterwards he visited France, for the better attainment of the language, and made several excursions through the most attractive parts of that country. Strongly tinctured, however, with that spirit of adventure often characteristic of naval men, he became tired of home. The investigation of unknown shores and countries was always his favorite idea. A voyage to the South Seas promised much; and, as a whaler offered the only means of gratifying this wish, he attempted to engage a passage, offering, besides payment, his professional services in the voyage; but the owners, having little idea of mere curiosity inducing such an undertaking, suspected sinister motives, and declined the engagement. The interview is described with some humour in "African Memoranda."

A plan being projected in 1792 for colonizing a portion of the western coast of Africa, Mr. B. zealously embarked in the enterprise. Its immediate object was the introduction of civilization, agriculture, and the useful arts, among the natives, in prospect of the gradual abolition of the slave-trade; added to the hope of raising products similar to those of the West Indies by free labourers, and thus contributing still more effectually to the main design. Several eminent merchants and others of the city of London gave it their support; with some of these, indeed, it originated, and, besides the subject of this memoir, was joined by several other

half-pay officers of the navy and army. After numberless delays and obstructions, the three vessels, chartered to convey the adventurers, quitted Gravesend. But the scheme being from the first inconsiderate, and extremely ill-digested and arranged, strong symptoms of disunion and hostility soon became evident among the leading members; sickness and privations added to their ill-humour, rendering the voyage sufficiently indicative of the future fate of the intended colony.

The spot chosen for the settlement was the island of Bulama, near the Portuguese factory of Bissao. But, on arriving here, dissension had so alienated some, and despondency others, from the undertaking, that many returned directly home, without landing. Several, having schemes of their own, proceeded elsewhere; and some who ventured on shore before arrangements had been made with the natives of the adjoining main, who claimed the sovereignty, were attacked and severely handled. This proved still more dispiriting; but, the savages being conciliated, Mr. Beaver was appointed governor.

Here commences a tale of suffering on the one hand, and fortitude on the other, scarcely paralleled in the annals of colonization. For eighteen months he struggled incessantly with obstacles of every kind,—continually assailed by disease and death, threatened by attacks from within and without, forgotten by those at home, totally destitute of resources; yet, from a high sense of duty, vainly endeavouring to extract order and prosperity out of the elements of confusion and distress. None could have so perseveringly attempted this, but a man possessing nerves of iron. The narrative is interesting: it furnishes a lesson to any who should so far disregard personal privation and danger, as to undertake the regulation of a new settlement, without direct assistance and authority from the government. It is also an illustration of that vigor of mind often found in the naval profession. Men continually accustomed to shifts and hardships, naturally possess more resources, and can draw upon them with greater effect, than others; for their temperament is commonly of that elasticity, that the more it is depressed, the stronger will be the efforts to rise superior to difficulties.

It was this resolute spirit which kept the unfortunate colony of Bulama in existence long after its natural term of life had expired. But, when its enterprising chief had no longer any people to work, or to be governed; when the association in London could give no support, and war had commenced with France,—he quitted it with only one colonist, the sad remnant of 275 persons, who originally embarked on the expedition. Sufficient proof, however, was obtained, that one of its main objects, the raising of colonial produce, might

might be accomplished on many parts of the coast,—always excepting Sierra Leone,—provided an effective settlement were instituted and vigorously supported by the mother country. The particulars are detailed at length by himself in a quarto volume, already alluded to, published in 1805, entitled, "African Memoranda."

The navy being again open, he resumed his professional duties under Lord Keith. Having acquired the esteem and patronage of this experienced officer, he accompanied him a few years afterwards to the Mediterranean, in the *Queen Charlotte*, unfortunately burnt, with the loss of many lives, in Leghorn roads; but, happily, Mr. Beaver was on shore with the admiral. He stood at this time so conspicuous in reputation, as to be considered the best first-lieutenant in the service; and so highly did the commander-in-chief estimate his talents, that, though holding only this junior office, he appointed him to superintend the general affairs of the fleet, subject only to his own immediate orders; an appointment equal, for the time, to the rank of rear-admiral, and never before conferred on any officer of the same standing.

In the proposed attack upon Cadiz in 1800, he is understood to have planned the landing, the details of which were said to be very able. The masterly disembarkation of the army in Egypt was likewise, in a considerable degree, the result of his arrangements. More recently, he immediately directed and executed the same important operation at Martinique previous to its last capture; and again at Mauritius. As a proof of the sense entertained of his merits, all these duties were assigned him, notwithstanding the presence of senior officers, whose claims to this, or any other mode of distinction, are always first considered. In all he evinced equal ability in projecting, and coolness in the execution: an instance of the latter occurred in running for the anchorage to disembark the army at Mauritius, when a boat of the *Nisus*, bearing all the necessary orders, flags, and signals, to direct that operation, was towed under water, and the contents totally destroyed. To many the loss would have been irretrievable; but such was his fertility of resource, that, before the fleet reached the spot, fresh arrangements were made, and not a moment's delay took place in the landing.

Having been posted into the *Aurora* frigate by Lord Keith, he was confirmed by the Admiralty in 1800; in this ship he had been actively employed on the coast of Italy; and, if we are correct, was the bearer of the dispatches to England from the commander-in-chief, announcing the surrender of Genoa. At Gibraltar, in the preceding year, he had been united

in marriage to an amiable woman of superior attainments, by whom he has left a large family.

Soon after the commencement of the rupture with France, he received the command of the *Sea Fencibles* at South-end. Here he arranged the narrative of the *Bulama* expedition, besides contributing many valuable papers on the defence of the country during the then prevailing fears of invasion. In 1806 he was appointed to the *Acasta*, one of the largest frigates in the service, which, being immediately ordered to the West Indies, was constantly employed in the most arduous duties of the station during the eventful time of the reduction of the French islands, and the first movements of independence in the Spanish colonies, her captain more than once receiving the public acknowledgments of Sir Alexander Cochrane. In a mission to Caraccas, he had the address to persuade the local government to permit him to seize a French brig of war, just arrived from Europe, in the interest of Joseph Bonaparte. On returning to England, the latter end of 1809, the *Acasta* was paid off. In the succeeding April he commissioned this ship, since which the principal events of the voyage are generally known; though many striking traits of character in the man, and distinguished excellencies in the officer, not immediately connected with my subject, have been passed unnoticed, whose value could only be appreciated by the naval profession.

Blessed with an excellent constitution, he had been an utter stranger to serious illness since the African expedition; few men allowed themselves less indulgence: in the coldest weather he would not have a fire, in extreme vicissitudes he seldom resorted even to a great coat, and, when assailed by indisposition, always professed himself independent of medicine. Habit had confirmed these prejudices. Imbued with uncommon strength of mind, he had been accustomed to depend only upon himself; and therefore conceived, perhaps with pardonable weakness, that these extraneous helps were in a great degree unnecessary to the health of the human frame. With such opinions his premature death is scarcely surprising; and, as it proved impressive in no common degree, may be worth detailing.

He complained of trifling pain the morning we anchored from St. Helena; but, after some consideration, remarked that, as he had several duties of consequence to perform the first day in harbour, he should delay the subject of health till the ensuing morning. Even this he thought a great concession to the healing art. In the evening, however, when at dinner with Admiral Tyler, he was violently seized, and, retiring to his lodgings, suffered for twenty-four hours the most excruciating pain

pain without a murmur; that fortitude which he professed, and always displayed, not once deserting him. Suspecting the fatal termination of the complaint (*Enteritis*), he inquired how long it was probable life might be prolonged, should the symptoms not amend? "Do you doubt my fortitude? (said he calmly, seeing me hesitate in the reply;) you need not,—I await death with resignation: I have long looked it in the face without fear, and why should I tremble now? I feel I cannot live long in this situation, [he was then writhing in the most dreadful torture,] therefore use no unnecessary reserve: be candid."

Composed and firm, he lingered three days longer, exciting alternately our wonder and regret; the medical art of the navy, the army, and the town, being exhausted in vain for relief. He repeatedly thanked the gentlemen in attendance: "When I am dead, (said he,) if it can in the least benefit society, let me be opened: I have no possible objection, but rather wish it than otherwise." On the evening of the 5th, while my arm supported his head, he breathed his last, with scarcely a struggle: peace to his noble spirit! Admired in life, he was still more worthy of admiration in that trial which is the touchstone of us all. To use the emphatic words of a gallant companion in arms, Capt. C. M. Schomberg, R.N. who often attended his sick bed,—“He has not merely taught us how to die, but how we should live, in order to be enabled thus to meet death.”

STEPHEN SAYRE, ESQ.

MR. SAYRE was the son of a man of considerable property in Long Island, in the state of New York, in America. His father educated him well, and put him into a merchant's counting-house, where he was bred to that honorable employment. Soon after he quitted this counting-house he came over to England, with strong letters of recommendation to the late Alderman Hayley, and many of the most respectable American merchants. These letters, with a fine countenance, an elegant person, polite behaviour, and good sense, soon introduced him into the first families of the city; nor did he stop here, for he soon gained a large circle of acquaintance at the west end of the town, and is even said to have been noticed by the great Earl of Chatham, who warmly espoused the cause of America; to which Sayre, from birth and sentiment, was strongly attached. Although thus introduced into gay, and often high, company, he did not neglect the main chance, and by attention got himself introduced as a partner in an American house of respectability; but he did not continue in this situation long. Among his acquaintances at the west end of the town, he formed a

connection with two young gentlemen of some fortune, and, in conjunction with them, set up a banking-house in Oxford-street, under the title of the Oxford-street Bank; the house they occupied was the corner of Stratford-place. This was a bold undertaking for young men, but it continued some time, and might have continued longer, but for a circumstance which will be hereafter mentioned. Mr. Sayre came over from his own country full of the spirit of true liberty, and in England he associated with the noblemen and gentlemen of the patriotic side of the question. Under their auspices he determined to become a public man, and the first step he took was to be made free of the city of London, and stand as a candidate for sheriff of that city. He did so; and, in conjunction with his friend and countryman, Mr. Lee, of Virginia, he succeeded, and they served the office together, with a considerable degree of credit. He took for the motto to his carriage, *Manus inimica tyrannis*. This was his first and last city honor.

Among his American acquaintances was a young man of his own age, of the name of Richardson, from Pennsylvania, originally a quaker, but who had so far deviated from the rule of his sect as to seek to become an officer in the army. Sayre was too free with him, and was basely betrayed. He lodged an information before the secretary of state against Mr. Sayre, for having made a proposal to him to seize and carry off the king. Sayre was taken into custody, kept some days in confinement, and then discharged without bail. The charge was too ridiculous to be believed for a moment, and his friends, in general, thought that he had made the proposal to Richardson in a joke. It had, however, serious effects, for it put an end to the banking concern; but the strangest circumstance was, that, although R. had not made good his charge, he was soon after appointed an ensign in the guards, and in which he rose to the command of a company and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Sayre's fortune, although checked by this, was not ruined, and he soon after married a lady of good fortune, of the name of Neil, the daughter to a judge of that name. She was accomplished, but much older than him. The time soon came in which an American must take his side; and England was not a place for a man of Mr. Sayre's principles to continue in. He, therefore, went away to his own country, in whose cause he warmly embarked. He is said to have been employed by Dr. Franklin; but it is certain he accompanied Mr. Lee, his friend, as secretary, when that gentleman went to Berlin as the American envoy. He was afterwards in a diplomatic capacity at Stockholm and Copenhagen. After the noble struggle his country made, he had

had the happiness to see her independent ; and has, we believe, resided there ever since. Some time since he sold a fine seat he possessed to Joseph Bonaparte. The American account says, his wife died the day after him. If this was his first wife,

she must have reached a very great age ; Mr. Sayre, himself, it appears, was eighty-five years old at the time of his death.

* * * *The account of Capt. Lloyd, and some other articles, in our next.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, *With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A RESPECTABLE meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held, at Newcastle, to resist the proposed measure of taxing coals at the pit mouth. Isaac Cookson, esq. moved a series of resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Some of the people of Durham lately displayed a singular method of expressing their dislike to the new Corn Bill Petitions, which were got up in their neighbourhood. They stuffed the effigies of the advocates of such petitions with straw, and, after making a bonfire, threw them into it.

Married.] Mr. T. Hall, to Miss J. Douglas, both of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Barnett, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Johnson, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. G. Selkirk, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Eastwood, of Hebburn Hall.—Lieut. P. Bowlby, to Miss Hazlewood, of Durham.—Mr. A. Smith, of Durham, to Miss Carver, of Northallerton.—Mr. R. Swallow, to Miss E. Paul.—Mr. P. Miller, to Mrs. J. Temple.—Mr. T. Watson, to Miss C. Johnson.—Mr. W. Ord, to Miss M. Edwards: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Cowie, of North Shields, to Miss J. Pattinson, of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Scott, of Tynemouth, to Miss Davison, of North Shields.—Mr. E. D. Thompson, of South Shields, to Miss M. A. Logan, of North Shields.—At Darlington, Mr. R. Thompson, to Miss Feetham.—Mr. W. Eccles, of Barnard Castle, to Miss E. Walker, of Romaldkirk.—Mr. T. Heslop, to Miss G. Thompson, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. J. M. Henderson, to Miss E. Paterson, both of Norpeth.—Mr. J. Kell, to Miss H. Ainslie, both of Hexham.—Mr. S. Glendennen, to Miss E. Mason, both of Sherrington.—Mr. R. Copeland, to Miss M. Tendale, both of Chester-le-Street.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Northumberland-place, 96, Mrs. M. Carr.—In Newgate-street, 74, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—In Lovaine-row, Mrs. J. Nixon, suddenly.—25, Mr. R. Liddle.—60, Mrs. J. Thompson.—77, Mrs. E. Lee.—In Newgate-street, 25, Miss J. Brankston, regretted.—99, Mr. A. Irwin.—Mr. J. Fearney.

At Gateshead, 67, Mr. W. Gustard, much respected.—Mrs. Abbott, deservedly lamented.—86, Mr. W. Watson.

At Durham, 66, Mrs. A. Hopper, of New Elvet.—70, Mr. G. Clark.—In Gili-

gate, 27, Mrs. J. Robinson.—79, John James, esq. senior alderman, deservedly-regretted.—Mr. J. Walker.—77, Mrs. A. Agate.

At North Shields, 40, Mr. J. Humphrey.—39, Mrs. Mary Moore.—In Milburn-place, 45, Mr. W. Allan.—41, Mr. T. Rochester.—65, Mrs. E. Donshire.—72, Mrs. A. Sharp.—In Milburn-place, 52, Mrs. S. Burton.—80, Mrs. J. Paterson.—64, Mrs. A. Herbert.

At South Shields, 18, Miss J. Kirkley, justly esteemed.—Mrs. W. Macdonald.

At Sunderland, 56, Mr. W. Hall.—30, Mr. J. Roddam.—55, Mr. J. Jobson.—74, Mr. J. Braid.—65, Mr. J. Davidson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Russel, esq. R.N.—38, Mrs. Mowbray, deservedly lamented.—86, Mrs. D. Ward.

At Monkwearmouth, 28, Mrs. J. Marvel.—At Alnwick, Miss J. Atkinson, of Loobottle House.—61, Mrs. W. Landills.—53, Major Hardy, late of the 4th garrison battalion.—Mr. W. Moffit.—At Stockton, 62, Mrs. Barras.—71, Mrs. C. Perkins.—At Hexham, 75, Mr. P. Lee.—Mr. J. Hutchinson.—At Tweedmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. W. Scott.—49, Miss M. Gilchrist.—75, Mrs. J. Allen.

At Longhorsley, 102, Mrs. Mary White.—At Shotley Bridge, Mr. J. Kirsop.—At Park Wall, Wolsingham, 64, Mr. J. Redshaw.

At Spittal, 70, Mr. W. Hall.—At Windy Walls, 102, Alison Bruce.—At Riccarton, 114, James Hay, a soldier.—At Hartlepool, 44, Mr. B. Brown.—At Whitton, 73, Mrs. J. Willis, respected.—At Poington, 89, Mr. J. Moor, much respected.—At Framlington, 85, Mr. F. Gray, sen.—At Chirton, 49, Mrs. E. Charter.—At High Chirton, 48, Mr. I. Ramsay.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At an adjourned meeting of the gentlemen of Carlisle, held there on the 12th, for affording relief to the poor manufacturers out of employment in the city and suburbs, the Mayor in the Chair, the gentlemen deputed at the last Meeting to enquire into the state of the Manufacturing Poor, reported that there were about 200 families out of employment. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted, to obtain employment for them.—We say, send them back to their farms.

Sir James Graham lately presented a petition

petition from the inhabitants of Carlisle, praying an alteration in the poor laws. They complained, that the whole of their property would soon be exhausted, if measures were not speedily taken.—We say, re-divide farms, re-build farm-houses, suffer the people to live, and they will cease to be troublesome as poor or criminals.

A numerous meeting of "Friends to the Independence of Westmoreland" lately took place at the City of London Tavern, Mr. Curwen, chairman; to forward Mr. Brongham's parliamentary interest in that county, in opposition to the Lowthers: similar meetings took place, the same day, in various towns of Westmoreland.

Married.] Mr. J. Hezellen, to Miss F. Garner.—Mr. T. Reay, to Miss A. Richardson.—Mr. D. Lettle, to Miss S. Barker.—Mr. G. Graham, to Miss A. Sanders.—Mr. T. Sinclair, to Miss F. Smith.—Mr. M. Fletcher, to Miss H. Jackson.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss A. M'Adam.—Mr. H. Farlam, to Miss A. Marsden.—Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss R. Fidler: all of Carlisle.—T. Stamp, esq. to Miss E. M. Maude, of Kendal.—At Wigton, Mr. J. Henderson, of Waverton, to Miss M. Shannon.—J. Wallace, esq. of Burton in Lonsdale, to Miss Fletcher, of Low Leys.—The Rev. Mr. Ormady, of Greystoke, to Miss Wilkinson, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Rutherford, of Arthuret, to Miss J. Creighton, of the Willow Holm.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Scotch-street, Mrs. M. Blaylock.—In Annetwell-street, 26, Mr. R. Bushby.—86, Mr. H. Smith.

At Penrith, 68, Mrs. F. Simpson.—83, Mr. J. Robinson.—77, Mr. T. Ivison.—44, Mr. T. Kirkpatrick.—At Kendal, 78, Mr. R. Hodgson.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Tawnley.—78, Mrs. Walton.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Scars.—At Allonby, 87, Mrs. M. Osmotherly, deservedly regretted.—At Wigton, 37, Mr. W. Monkhouse.—80, Mrs. M. Ward.

At Broad Guards, 60, Mr. T. Ferguson.—The Rev. Mr. Hare, of Hayton.—At Carleton, 38, Miss A. Norman.—61, Mr. J. Lardler, of Hill, near Gilsland.—At Lockerby, at an advanced age, A. Lorrain, esq. much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The York calendar, for the Lent assizes, contained the names of sixty-one prisoners, —four charged with murder, three with rape, three with forgery, three with maliciously stabbing and shooting, seven with horse, cattle, and sheep stealing, one for an offence against the game laws, one with uttering base coin, and the remainder with burglaries and larcenies.

A new canal at Sheffield was lately opened, in the presence of 60,000 spectators. A communication with the main ocean, from a town so eminent for its manufactures, promises the most important benefits.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

The number of families now suffering for want of employment in Leeds, it is ascertained, amounts to at least 1000; one half are wholly unemployed, and the other enduring many privations. *Leeds Mercury.*—Is it not owing to the engrossment of farms?

Married.] Mr. G. Blenkin, to Mrs. Burnham, both of Hull.—Mr. R. Ripley, to Miss M. Willans.—Mr. C. D. Mann, to Miss E. Stead.—Mr. G. Hunter, to Mrs. E. Wilks.—Mr. P. Punt, to Miss S. Wigglesworth.—Mr. J. Holroyd, to Miss A. Salt: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Smith, of Hull, to Miss Jackson, of Sutton on the Forest.—Mr. R. Batterill, of Hull, to Miss A. Garton, of Welton.—Mr. J. Hargrave, of Hull, to Miss Smith, of Bath.—Mr. Green, to Mrs. Garlick, both of Halifax.—Mr. Watson, to Miss Evers.—Mr. J. Boulton, to Miss Simkinson: all of Doncaster.—J. Poulter, of Wakefield, to Miss Perry, of Reading, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. Eccles, of Wakefield, to Miss S. Taylor, of Leeds.—Mr. D. Dolby, of Bradford, to Miss M. Entwistle, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Yewdall, of Leeds, to Miss E. Chippindale, of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Nunn, to Miss J. Prince: both of Pontefract.—Mr. G. Myers, to Miss N. Russel, both of Selby.—Mr. J. Barber, of Selby, to Miss Foster, of Routh.—Mr. R. J. Wrangham, to Miss Dunn, both of Driffield.—Mr. J. Waring, to Miss A. England, both of Woolley.—Mr. W. Rhodes, of Ferrybridge, to Miss S. Kilbee, of Egborough.—Mr. J. Benson, of Culham, to Miss E. Smith, of Malton.—Mr. W. Coulson, of Silpho, to Miss Parkin, of Hull.—Mr. E. Barber, to Miss S. A. Thompson, both of Southowram.

Died.] At York, 58, Mr. G. Woodhall, deservedly respected.—78, Mr. J. Hessay, much regretted.—49, Mr. Cochrane, suddenly.—49, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. Nelson.

At Hull, 91, Mr. Peach.—25, Mrs. S. Hebblewhite.—44, Mr. G. Luton.—24, Miss M. Piotti.—25, Mr. T. Jackson.—In Providence-row, 72, Mr. G. Walton, highly respected.—In Waterhouse-lane, 65, Mr. W. Habbershaw.—29, Mr. J. Wilson.—21, Mr. R. Stainton.—84, Mrs. M. Lazenby.—58, Mrs. M. Clarkson, deservedly respected.—In Pryme-street, Mrs. T. Anderson.—Mrs. Bartle.—76, Mr. J. Marshall.

At Leeds, Miss S. Lawrence.—63, Mrs. M. Cooper.—70, Mrs. M. Taylor.—76, Mrs. J. Turkington.—21, Miss M. Swift.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Tolson, deservedly regretted.—Mr. C. Taylor.

At Selby, 97, Mrs. Proctor, one of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Turton.

At Beverley, Miss E. Smith, of Bradford.—62, Mrs. S. Jefferson, suddenly.—At Dewsbury, 74, Mrs. H. Shuttleworth; a liberal and kind friend to the poor.—At Bridlington Quay, 67, Benj. Milne, esq.

O o

At

At Otley, Mr. J. Barrett. — 61, Mrs. Barret. — 69, Mrs. F. Simpson. — At Ferrybridge, Mr. W. Thompson, much respected. — At Morley, the Rev. Mr. Clough. — At Pocklington, 88, Mr. J. Wray, justly regretted. — At Melton-hill, 35, J. S. Williamson, esq. — At Elloughton, Mrs. A. Walker, respected. — At Hotham, 48, Mrs. Westward. — At Upper Hill, Saddleworth, J. Buckley, esq. deservedly regretted. — At Holsham, 21, Mrs. M. Thorpe, generally respected. — At Brotherton, 65, G. Althass, esq. lamented. — At Clay House, 41, J. Dyson, esq. much and deservedly regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the merchants of the Irish trade was lately held at Liverpool, when it was resolved to form an association for protecting the interests of the trade, on the same principles as the other mercantile associations in that town.

Married.] At Lancaster, Adam Thornborrow, esq. of that town, to Catharine, second daughter of Abraham Crompton, esq. of Lune Villa, near Lancaster. — Mr. R. Hornby, to Miss A. Robinson, of Pool-lane. — Mr. J. Heywood, to Miss E. Houldsworth. — Mr. J. Woodward, to Mrs. M. Atherton, of Frederic-street. — Mr. C. L. Bahr, to Miss E. Braun. — Mr. R. Abram, to Mrs. W. Barker. — Mr. E. Smith, to Miss M. Wood. — Mr. J. Nathan, to Miss F. Samuel: all of Liverpool. — Mr. C. Norris, to Miss M. Timperley. — Mr. J. Woollam, to Miss H. L. Lea. — Mr. J. Morris, to Miss S. Warbrook. — Mr. Belston, to Miss Charnley: all of Manchester. — Mr. C. Currie, to Miss S. Cooke, both of Salford. — Mr. W. Todd, of Manchester, to Miss Rouse, of Ardwick. — Mr. J. Johnson, of Salford, to Mrs. Gent, of Ardwick. — Mr. W. Bayliffe, of Ackrington, to Miss A. Powell, of Manchester. — Mr. Alderson, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson, of Manchester. — John Worrall, esq. of Ordsall, Salford, to Miss Ann Bates, of Banks. — Mr. J. Shaw, of Rochdale, to Miss S. Moore, of Manchester. — Matthew Fletcher, esq. of Crompton Ford, to Miss A. Mann, of Liverpool. — Mr. N. Browne, to Miss Poole, both of Warrington. — Mr. J. Knipe, of Hulme, to Miss H. Wilkinson, of Manchester. — Mr. T. Hartley, of Broughton, to Miss H. Fletcher, of Cheetham-hill.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Grimshaw. — 79, Mr. J. Joule, deservedly respected. — In Cooper-street, 48, Mr. W. Osbaldiston, generally regretted. — Mrs. M. Scarr, justly esteemed. — Mrs. J. Mouncey, lamented. — In Falkner-street, Mrs. Sharp, deservedly respected. — 66, Mr. J. France, justly regretted.

At Liverpool, in St. Paul's-square, 38, Mr. R. Kent. — Mrs. A. Powell. — In King-street, 71, Mrs. A. Currie. — 20, Miss A. Copeland. — In Pool-lane, Mr. W. Robinson. — In Gay-street, 68, Mr. R. Mawdsley.

— In Pownal-square, 47, Mr. W. Almond. — In Blake-street, 77, Mr. J. Waring. — In Paradise-street, 57, Mr. J. Crum. — Mrs. Wiatt. — At Blackburn, 45, Mr. T. Forest. — At Heaton-Norris, suddenly, Mr. S. Dyle, of Coventry.

At Stayley-bridge, 20, Miss S. Kenworthy, highly esteemed. — At Denton, 30, Mr. R. Bond, justly lamented. — At Worsley, 59, Mr. J. Varey, generally respected. — At Pindleton, 43, W. Leaf, esq. deservedly regretted. — At Springfield, near Prescott, 89, L. Coltham, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The Dee Mills at Chester were lately destroyed by fire. The property consumed is valued at 60,000. A workman was unfortunately burnt to death.

At a late public meeting in Chester, it was resolved to petition Parliament to erect a bridge over the Conway, in order to facilitate travelling to Holyhead from Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, and London. This is of considerable importance to the great manufacturing counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester.

Married.] Mr. J. Booth, to Mrs. George, both of Chester. — The Rev. P. Vannet, to Miss D. Goodburn, both of Knutsford. — The Rev. Charles Hulme, of Congleton, to Miss E. Denton, of Wolverhampton. — Mr. Harbridge, to Miss Wright, both of Frodsham. — Mr. W. Dean, of Bradwell, to Miss A. Davies, of Tarvin. — Mr. Huxley, of the Fields, to Miss R. Wright, of Tattenhall.

Died.] At Chester, in Upper Bridge-street, 28, Mr. R. Williams, jun. — Mrs. M. Shearing. — In Newgate-street, Mrs. Powell, widow of Mr. Alderman P. — In Watergate-street, Mrs. Smith, widow of the Rev. G. S. — In Handbridge, Mr. Scott. — At Frodsham, 67, Mr. P. Ashley.

At Tattenhall, 84, Mrs. R. Wilson. — At Picton, 81, Mrs. Gaman.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert Mellor, to Miss S. A. Clier, both of Derby. — At Ashborne, E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. to Miss A. M. Wilmot. — Mr. Bunting, jun. of New Brampton, to Miss Hopkinson, of Chesterfield. — Mr. Dexter, of Belper, to Miss E. Wightman, of Wimeswold. — Rupert Chawner, esq. of Milburn, to Miss E. F. Edgley, of Manchester. — Mr. S. Ludlam, of Southwingfield, to Miss H. Berks, of Butterley. — Mr. G. Drury, to Miss S. Brownson, of Alsop. — Mr. M. Harvey, of Darley Abbey, to Miss S. Wall, of Allestrey.

Died.] At Derby, 37, Mr. R. Wood. — 58, Mr. G. Thompson, much respected. — 88, Mr. G. Blackburn. — Mr. J. Fitchell, deservedly and greatly lamented. — 67, Mrs. J. Shipley.

At Wirksworth, 68, A. Goodwin, esq. M.D. — At Mill-Town, Ashover, 82, Mr. G. Boulington. — At Green House, Darley Dale, 86, Mr. D. Dakeyne, deservedly lamented. — At

—At Sidon, 66, Mrs. J. Sterland.—At Alkanton, 76, Mrs. Foster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Nottingham have lately forwarded a petition to Parliament, for the establishment of a Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts:—desirable, if benevolently conducted.

Married.] Mr. J. Featherstone, to Miss E. White.—Mr. Holmes, of Park-street, to Mrs. Newham, of Castlegate.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss S. Lowater: all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. May, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Newton, of Lowdham.—Mr. S. Draper, of Goadby, to Miss M. A. Williamson, of Bellarsgate, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Morris, of Cotgrave, to Miss E. Hall, of Bridlesmithgate, Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in the Poultry, 24, Miss M. Rawson, of Wimbleswold, deservedly esteemed.—On Independent-hill, 36, Mrs. C. Platts.—In Bellarsgate, Mrs. Lomas.—In Marygate, 20, Miss J. Attenburrow.—In King's-place, Mr. Bilby.—39, Mrs. G. Webster.

At Newark, 65, Mr. W. Holland.—89, Mr. W. Hankin.

At Mansfield, 73, Mrs. Wright, widow of Charles W. esq.—26, Miss E. Wood.

At New Basford, 62, Mr. W. Barnes.—55, Mr. W. Duffin.—At Over Broughton, 64, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Severn, of Hull, deservedly lamented.—At Southwell, 86, Mr. W. Adams.—At Buryage-house, 75, John Leacroft, esq.—At East Redford, 43, Mrs. E. Howson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Burbridge, of Grantham, to Miss Ridge, of Newark.—Mr. B. Barnby, of Hull, to Miss L. B. Atkin, of Spalding.—Mr. J. Holland, of Market-Deeping, to Miss E. Thorald, of Eaton.—At Great Gimber, Mr. C. Morris, to Miss J. Colquhoun.

Died.] At Epworth, Mr. Wilkinson, greatly and deservedly lamented.

At Roxby, 19, Miss S. Hornsby, of Hull, deservedly esteemed.—At Barrow, 70, Mr. J. Garthwaite.—At Gosberton, Mrs. S. Knight.—At Fanthorpe-hall, Capt. David Lloyd, R.N. of high character in his profession, and deservedly respected in private life.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Weston, to Miss Valentine.—The Rev. Geo. Peake, to Miss M. King, of Leicester.—Mr. J. Swan, of Loughborough, to Miss Tucker, of Shaftesbury.—Mr. J. Murfin, to Miss A. Brewin.—Mr. W. Cooper, to Mrs. Gutteridge: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Charles Paine, to Miss Mason, both of Hinckley.—Mr. E. West, of Kingston-upon Hull, to Miss A. Ellis, of Beaumont Leys.—Mr. W. Squire, of Normanton, to Miss A. Broadhurst, of Breason.—Mr. T. Poyner, to Miss Lakin, both of Sheepshead.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss S. Wilmot,

deservedly esteemed.—20, Miss M. A. Ireland, justly lamented.—In Market-street, Mrs. Sturges.—Mrs. Smith.

At Hinckley, 74, Mrs. Robottom.—60, Mr. W. Scotton, much respected.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 88, Mrs. C. Snelson.—86, Mrs. E. Wayte.

At Loughborough, 40, Mrs. Berrisford.—50, Mr. F. Astell.

At Harborough, 76, Mr. J. Munton.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith.

At Appleby, Mr. Tylcoate.

At Great Wigston, Mr. W. Harris.—At Billesdon, 84, Mrs. M. Pole, much respected.—At Waltham, 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. Shaw.—At Gunley, 66, Mr. J. Simons, regretted.—At Green's Lodge, Huncote, 86, Mrs. M. Smith.—At Cold Newton, 52, Mr. W. Percival, deservedly lamented.—At Syston, Mr. G. Sheffield.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A petition from the bankers in Staffordshire was lately presented to Parliament against extents in aid, affirming that they are taken out to serve private purposes,—a fact of which there can be no doubt.

The Tamworth old Bank of Harding, Oaks, and Willington, lately stopped payment. The issues are extensive, owing to the respectable personal character of the parties.

Married.] Mr. Thomason, of Leek, to Miss Joynour, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. J. Bakewell, of Wild Park, to Miss E. Butler, of Tamworth.—Mr. E. Crowther, of Beobridge, to Miss E. Smith, of Rushall Mills.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Dickinson, coroner and treasurer for the county.

At Wolverhampton, Miss M. Hordern.—In Stafford-street, Mr. R. Easthope.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Nairn, wife of Fasham N. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Tamworth, 49, Daniel Harper, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

One proof among many of the internal distress of the country, is the actual state of the town of Birmingham and neighbourhood,—where there are now not less than twenty-four thousand paupers: can we wonder then at the increase of criminals?

Married.] Mr. R. Heaton, jun. to Miss M. Grew, both of Birmingham.—Mr. T. P. Flint, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Gorle, of Salwarp.—Mr. W. Pratt, of Birmingham, to Miss Pickford, of Nether Whitacre.—Mr. W. Baker, of Handsworth, to Miss M. Kesterton, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. E. Jones, to Miss E. Pendrill, of Duddleston.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Moor-street, 23, Mrs. J. Smart.—In Hurst-street, 21, Miss J. Lancaster.—At Spring-hill, 40, Mr. J. Baker.—In Bordesley-street, Mr. J. Pemberton, regretted.—In Rea-street, 54, Mrs. A. Murcott, lamented.—In Hagley-row, Mrs. E. Withers.—In Hurst-street,

street, Mrs. J. Harrison, regretted.—66, Mr. J. Watson.—48, Mr. H. Nickolls, deservedly lamented.—In Lionel-street, Miss L. Aston, highly and justly esteemed.—In Moland-street, 63, Mr. J. Rock.

At Sutton Coldfield, 62, Mr. T. Davis, deservedly regretted.

At West Bromwich, Miss M. Sutton.

At Sedgley, Mrs. A. Middleton.—At Barston-park, 21, Miss E. Baker.—At Hockley, Mr. J. Bowen, of Shrewsbury.—At Churchover, the Rev. Henry Archer, rector.—At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Tagg, of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Shiffnall, and a series of spirited resolutions were passed in opposition to the proposal of laying a tax on inland coal. There ought to be no tax on coals.

Married.] Mr. Sheppard, of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Johnson, of Cotton-house.—Mr. Hoggins, to Mrs. Jones, both of Wellington.—Mr. Griffiths, of Drayton, to Miss Gittos, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. J. Burgess, to Miss A. Grinsell, both of Drayton.—J. Overton, esq. of Oldcastle Heath, to Miss Overton, of Corra, Whitchurch.—Mr. W. Williams, of Jackfield, to Miss A. Carter, of Madeley.—Mr. Deaken, of Woodhall, to Miss H. Jandrell, of Pulverbatch.—Mr. J. Read, of Wolverley, to Miss A. Boyd, of Wribbenhall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Mardol, Mr. J. Reynolds.—In New-street, Mr. Hill.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Dean.

At Ludlow, Mr. E. Lewis, lamented.

At the Marsh, Wellington, Mr. W. Dixon.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. G. Evans.

At Loton-park, 67, Sir Robt. Leighton, bart.—At Donnington, Miss Parry.—At Hodnet, 35, Mrs. Harsall.—At the Ruins, Llanvairwaterdine, Edward Lloyd, esq.—At the Leahall, 42, Mr. J. Matthews, deservedly lamented.—At Hadnall, Mrs. Rowlands, of Shrewsbury.—At Westbury, 31, Mr. Geary.—At Frankton, J. Whettel Burton, esq. justly regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. P. Robinson, A.M. of Dudley, to Miss H. Maynard, of Malton.—Thomas Phillips, esq. of Middlehill, to Harriett, daughter of Gen. Molyneux.—The Rev. T. Sharpnell Biddulph, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, 22, Mr. H. Crane.—65, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At the Blacklands, Stourbridge, Mr. T. Jenks.

At Stourport, John Raffles, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Simkin, to Miss Pye, both of Ross.—Capt. H. G. Jackson, of the

Artillery, to Miss C. Cecil, of Moreton Jeffries.

Died.] At Ledbury, J. Jarvis, esq. much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The extensive sugar-house of Messrs. Biggs and Savery, Nelson-street, Bristol, was lately destroyed by fire. The loss considerable, but insured to a large amount.

In a petition to Parliament lately forwarded from Chepstow it is stated that the poor-rates of that town and vicinity have increased to such an extent within the last seven years, as to depreciate the value of the town at least one-fifth. We say, re-divide the farms, and rebuild the dilapidated farm-houses.

Married.] Mr. P. Hopkins, to Miss F. McLaren, both of Eastgate, Gloucester.—Mr. J. Cornish, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Gardiner, of Painswick.—Mr. A. George, to Miss J. Palmer, of Park-row, both of Bristol.—Mr. J. Wigan, of Bristol, to Miss E. Fry, of the Hotwells.—Mr. T. Webb, of Bristol, to Miss Bagg, of Pillning.—Mr. J. Innes, of Bristol, to Mrs. A. Church, of New York.—Mr. J. Hardy, of Monmouth, to Miss H. Wheeler, of Gloucester.—J. Woodbridge Walters, esq. of Barnwood-house, to Miss S. Adams, of Painswick.—The Rev. W. R. Lewis Walters, of Lanover, to Miss G. R. Bird, of Goytre.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Southgate-street, Mr. Chas. Cole.

At Bristol, Mrs. Rose, widow of J. C. Rose, esq.—61, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. Samuel L.—In Wilson-street, Mrs. Pike, of Tetbury, highly esteemed.—On St. Michael's-hill, 74, Mr. W. Herbert.—32, Mrs. A. Windey.—Mr. W. Organ.—25, Mr. W. Wolaston.—In Broad-street, Mr. Hix.—Mrs. H. Bailey.—Mrs. Oldfield.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Ballinger, regretted.—Miss M. Cooke.—54, Thomas Royds, esq.

At Cirencester, 55, Thomas Vaisey, esq.—33, Mrs. Brimble, greatly regretted.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Clarke, much respected.

At Thornbury, the Rev. W. Llewellyn, rector of Hill.

At Newport, 70, Mrs. Morgan.

At the Conigree, Newent, Miss M. Hill.—At Marshfield, 79, Mr. W. Charlton.—At Burford, Mrs. Daniel.—At Haverton, 20, Mrs. A. Jessop.—At Amberley, Mr. T. Wanklyn, deservedly respected.—At Llanwenarth, James Morgan, esq.—At Wotton Underedge, Mr. E. Neal.—At Wroughton, 61, Thomas Council, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes not less than TWENTY prisoners received sentence of death; viz. 5 for highway robbery, 3 for burglaries, 2 for stealing a quantity of printed cottons, and 10 for sheep-stealing.

Three were sentenced to be transported fourteen years, and two for seven years.

Married.] Mr. W. Rusher, of Oxford, to Miss Eaton, of St. Clement's.—Mr. Bellman, to Miss D. Brookland, of Oxford.—Mr. R. Southam, of Steeple Aston, to Miss M. Ward, of Islip.—Mr. J. Martin, to Miss E. Clarke, both of Sandford.—Capt. J. Thompson, of the East India Company's service, to Miss A. E. Newman, of Fimere-house.

Died.] At Oxford, 64, Mr. R. Rought.—In St. Aldate's, Mrs. Glead.—Mr. J. Sutherland.—26, Mrs. E. Tredwell, regretted.—In Broad-street, 22, Miss M. A. Dudley.

At Witney, 77, Mr. J. Etwell, widow of the Rev. William E. vicar of Stanes, deservedly lamented.

At Thame, 55, Mr. A. Hollyman.

At Fetsworth, 59, Mr. J. Linders.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cheshire, of Tring, to Miss M. Wood, of Aylesbury.

Died.] At Lane End, Great Marlow, 62, Mr. Jas. Smith.—At Maidenhead Bridge, Mrs. Piggott, widow of Gillery P. esq. a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Shellingford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Mills, rector, deservedly regretted.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Hertford, SIXTEEN capital convicts received sentence of death, one of whom was left for execution, viz. James Head, for setting fire to the barn of J. Overell, of Wakely, and burning the produce of one hundred acres of corn.

Married.] Mr. T. Smith, of Redburn Bury, to Mrs. Maria Bundock.—Mr. Wapshott, jun. to Miss M. Halfpenny, both of Chertsey.—W. Franks, esq. of Woodside, to Miss C. Tower, of Weald-hall.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. M. England, much respected.

At King's Langley, 26, Mr. W. Toovey.—At St. John's Lodge, Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart. a general in the army, and col. of the 69th regiment.

At St. Alban's, of a lingering decline, Mr. W. Bowden, of the Market-place, Hull.—James Reid, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. W. Richards, R.N. to Miss Sarah Constable, of Northampton.—John Ellis, esq. to Miss Ann Constable.

Died.] At Clipstone, 93, Mr. Ward, sen.—At Bugbrook, Mr. T. Turland, suddenly.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The passage fixed upon for the Porson-prize for the present year is, Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, Act V. Scene 3, part of Volturnia's speech, beginning with—

—“Thou know'st, great son,
The end of war's uncertain.”

And ending with—

“Let us shame him with our knees.”

Which is to be translated into Iambic Acatalectic Trimeters, according to the laws laid down by the Professor in his Preface to the *Hecuba* of Euripides.

Married.] Mr. A. Brimley, to Miss H. Gotobed, both of Cambridge.—Mr. T. Richardson, of March, to Miss Carter, of Wimblington.—Mr. William Whitney, of Woodhurst, to Miss A. Willett, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Berry, of Upwell, to Miss H. Hodson, of Outwell.—W. Faskin, esq. to Miss J. Jones, of Sawston.

Died.] At Cambridge, 27, Mr. M. Burbage.—30, Mrs. F. Hignell.—In St. John's Lane, 75, Mr. T. Norris.—76, Mr. J. Johnson.

At Bourn, 32, Mr. Fletcher, R.N.—At Whittlesford, Mrs. Thurnal, widow of Thomas T. esq.—At Brampton, Mrs. J. Rose, much respected.

NORFOLK.

The subject of public charities continuing to influence all parts of the empire, we deem it necessary to record in our pages, as far as we can, or are empowered, all new benefactions; that they may serve as a standing table for reference in case of error or wilful misapplication:—

Recently was given to the poor of the parish of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, in bread, a donation left by the late Mr. Thos. Clabburn, of All Saints, who also gave, by will, to the above parish 200*l.* and likewise to the following parishes—

St. Michael at Thorn	£200
St. Michael Coslany.....	200
St. John Sepulchre	200
All Saints	400
St. Paul with St. James	400
Also to Tasburgh, in this county	400
Tharston, in ditto.....	200
Florden, in ditto	200
Newton Flotman, in ditto	200

The above sums are invested in the public funds, in the names of four trustees in each parish; the interest to be given to the poor, in bread or coals, the first Monday in February every year.—The above gentleman also bequeathed the following legacies to the undermentioned charitable institutions in Norwich: Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.....£800
Treasurer of Cook's Hospital.....800

And to the same hospital, upon trust, that the poor women in the said hospital might receive one shilling each, every Monday, for ever..	800
To Bethel	200
Clergymen's widows.....	500
Charity schools	200
Benevolent Association	200
Attornies' widows.....	200
Hospital and school for the blind.....	300
Benevolent Medical Society	200
And to the Dispensary.....	200
The	

The trade of Norwich is in a depressed state; the weight of taxation and the poor-rates are generally felt. In our review of most of the large trading towns of the empire, the spirit of industry seems palsied, and trade in a stagnant state.

Married.] Mr. Charles Gee, to Miss P. S. Quintin, both of Norwich.—Mr. Prentice, of Norwich, to Miss Potts, of Yarmouth.—Mr. T. Parr, of Kirton, to Miss M. Deacon, of Norwich.—Mr. C. Seaman, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Downing, of Wrentham.—Mr. B. Pill, jun. of Yarmouth, to Mrs. S. Haylett, of Winterton.

Died.] At Norwich, in Queen-street, 86, Mrs. J. Wilson.—In St. Peter's Manecroft, 50, Mrs. R. Thompson.—86, Mrs. A. Mason.

At Yarmouth, 32, Mr. J. Woolner.—69, John Dunlop, esq. of Glasgow, suddenly.—56, Mr. S. Holmes, formerly of Beccles.—At Diss, Mr. Strutt.—At Lynn, Mr. R. Jeary.—Mrs. Rix.

At Beccles, Miss E. Gilham, of Yarmouth.—At Hetherselt, 73, Mr. W. Nash.—At Seething, 74, Mrs. Crabbe, deservedly respected.—At Lammas, 100, Mr. T. Goodings.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting was held at Bury, to petition parliament for a revision of the criminal laws of the country. Several resolutions were passed, and petitions to both houses agreed to.—Better petition against the engrossment of farms—the cause of poverty, which poverty is the incentive to crimes.

An attempt was lately made by the corporation of Bury to revive an alleged dormant right to *Small Tithes*.—At a meeting held there, Edmund Squire, esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that the claim should be resisted.

Married.] Mr. Edw. Thompson, to Miss Smith, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Botwright, of Bungay, to Miss Denny, of Aldburgh.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Ipswich, to Miss M. Rudd, of Sheerness.—Mr. J. Hearsum, to Miss S. Whiting, both of Ipswich.—Mr. S. King, of Ipswich, to Mrs. A. M. Bowstreet.—Mr. J. London, to Mrs. Weeley, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. C. Brown, of Mildenhall, to Miss M. Cooper, of Halstead.—Mr. J. Munston, of Stokeby Nayland, to Miss D. Hitchcock, of Needham.

Died.] At Bury, 50, Mrs. Dale.

At Ipswich, 88, Emerson Cornwell, esq. banker.—75, Mrs. E. Patience.—82, Mrs. J. Robertson.—68, Mr. E. Caston.—80, Mrs. R. Smith.

At Bungay, 79, Mrs. Girling.

At Woodbridge, 78, Mrs. H. Rogers.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Turner.

At Framlingham, 41, Mary Ann, wife of John Shatto, esq.

At Stowmarket, 79, Mrs. C. Wells.

At Needham, Mrs. S. Mudd.

At Whepstead, 69, Mrs. S. Finch, lamented.—At Cratfield, Mrs. Woods.—At Hoxne, Mrs. Roper.—At Hadleigh, 32, Mr. J. Rogers.—At Sibton-park, 26, Mary, wife of the Rev. B. Philpot.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford, there were no less than 166 prisoners for trial. FIFTY were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, and five left for execution. Among them were Joseph Litchfield and Robert Rolfe, two of the Waltham gang, (eight in number,) who were so long the terror of the county of Essex. Thirteen are to be transported for seven years, and twenty-six to be imprisoned for different terms.

The subscribers to the projected Colchester and Essex Infirmary have lately resolved to erect it on the road towards Lexden, to be of brick, and in a plain but substantial manner.

The extensive manufactory of Mr. Dalby, fellmonger, Old Ford, near Bow, was lately destroyed by fire, together with the valuable stock and machinery.

Married.] Mr. Barnes, to Miss C. Emberson, of Chelmsford.—George Rogers, esq. of Manningtree, to Miss Roebuck, of St. Mary at Hill.—The Rev. W. Goodday, A.M. vicar, to Miss M. Algar, both of Terling.—Mr. Brown, of Stratford St. Mary, to Mrs. Armsby, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Staines, to Mrs. Close, both of Halstead.

Died.] At Colchester, Miss E. Banister.—80, Mrs. Neville, widow of Thomas N. esq.

At Brentwood, 74, Elizabeth, widow of James Holbrook, esq. the poor have lost a liberal benefactress.

At Maldon, Mr. J. Wright, much respected.

At Ingatestone, 41, Mr. John Goodwin, deservedly regretted.

At Castle Hedingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clarke.—At Copdock, 82, Mr. Josselyn.—At Benton-hall, Witham, Mr. W. Humphrey, deservedly regretted.—At Walsham, 63, Mr. J. Cater.—At Chetham-hall, Springfield, the residence of his mother, 30, Mr. Job Knight, second son of the late Mr. William K. of Chelmsford. The last ten years of his life were a pattern of patience, resignation, and fortitude, under several complicated and agonizing complaints.

KENT.

At a meeting held on Thursday the 11th inst. of the minister, parishioners, and others in the neighbourhood of the borough of Hoath, to consider of the best means to relieve the condition of the labouring poor, and to lessen the poor-rates, it was unanimously resolved, to accommodate them with

1819.]

with small allotments of land, proportionate to their respective wants and industry, at a low rent, and exempt from tithes and parochial assessments. The people of Hoath have set a glorious example.

Married.] Mr. T. Dennis, to Miss A. Hearnden.—Mr. E. Fletcher, to Miss R. Sheppard.—Mr. W. Thomsett, to Miss A. T. Andrews.—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss L. Cook : all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Best, of Canterbury, to Miss E. Gamon, of Coxheath.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miss M. Hills, both of Dover.—Mr. Bushell, of Dover, to Miss Marsh, of Crundall.—Mr. J. Scoones, to Miss M. Knevewood.—Mr. W. Cobden, to Miss J. Pope.—Mr. R. Down, to Miss M. A. Trice : all of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. M'Cracken.—26, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Hilton, royal navy.

At Chatham, on the Brook, 36, Mrs. N. Miller.

At Rochester, Mrs. Adams.

At Maidstone, 57, Mrs. Down.

At Sandwich, 62, Mr. T. Curling.—Mr. E. Cloke.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dyc.

At Folkestone, 28, Mr. J. Kedham.—55, Mr. D. Taylor.

At Tenterden, 72, Mr. S. Avery.—51, Mrs. P. Whitehead.—67, Mrs. S. Fuller.—81, James Curteis, esq.

At Sandgate, Mrs. E. Pettman, a friend to the poor.

At Ashford, 45, Mr. T. Tomsett.

At Hawkhurst, 80, Mr. J. Ballard.—At Buckland Lodge, 94, Mr. E. Ladd, deservedly regretted.

SUSSEX.

The Earl of Abergavenny has granted to the overseers of Chailey, Sussex, about forty acres of waste land, for cultivation, to give employment to the poor of the parish destitute of work. This is a slight approximation towards what is due to the distressed population.

In the vicinity of Dorking and Reigate two extensive estates have lately been cleared of thirty independent farming families, and the whole taken into the occupation of the wealthy landlords, many of the previous tenants being thrown upon their parishes for subsistence!

Married.] Mr. G. Gates, of Steyning, to Miss H. Chasemore, of Horsham.

Died.] At Chichester, the wife of John Marsh, esq. — 77, Mrs. Sarah Farhill, widow of the Rev. George Parker F. rector of Lurgershall, and a prebendary of Chichester.

At Brighton, in Castle-square, Mrs. Cooper.—80, Mr. Becht, household steward to the Regent.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester Assizes, SIXTEEN prisoners were sentenced to death; among them Sarah Huntingford, for the murder of her husband at Portsmouth. This woman alone suffered; and her case created as-

tonishment, as she had maintained an upright character to the very moment of the commission of the murder, and died without eliciting any thing to confirm the strong chain of evidence.

The tradesmen of Portsmouth have petitioned Parliament for the establishment of a Court of Requests there, for the recovery of small debts under 10*l*.

Five hundred persons in Portsea are about to emigrate to the United States.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Bracewell, to Miss H. Le Croix, both of Winchester.—Lient. Gibson, to Miss Rutter, daughter of Capt. R. of the South Hants Militia.—Mr. J. Symonds, to Miss M. F. Ratsey, both of West Cowes.—Mr. G. Newman, of Cowes, to Miss C. Brading, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.—Mr. J. Fish, of Romsey, to Miss Atwood, of Lee.—Mr. H. Hind of Mockbeggar, to Miss S. Ayles, of High Town.—Mr. G. Harriott, of the Rectory, North Waltham, to Miss Abbott, of Linsted.

Died.] At Southampton, the Rev. J. Treatman, A. M. prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Stock Gayland, a man of singular worth.

At Winchester, in St. Thomas's-street, 52, Miss Susannah Gabell.—Capt. Barr, 32*d* regt. in consequence of severe wounds received at Waterloo.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Downer.—Miss E. Clarke, of Winchester.—Ann, wife of Matthew Windey, esq.—Mrs. Macnamara, much respected.—At Andover, 42, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Cooke, 62.—Mr. A. Ratty.

WILTSHIRE.

We insert the following, for the notice and adoption of the whole agricultural body, to lessen, if not entirely remove, the burden of their poor-rates, and as proofs of what we have often advanced. A few years back, the farmers of Dauncy, in this county, let to the labourers of their parish, with large families, three acres of land each, and the late Lord Peterborough gratuitously built a barn to thrash their corn. Those men now cheerfully pay their regular rates:—the parish has saved much by this plan. The gentlemen and farmers of Great Comerford, in this county, are now pursuing a similar plan, by letting the like number of acres to the poor with large families, and paying their taxes. Each farmer allows according to the extent of his farm.

Married.] Mr. W. Bell, of Salisbury, to Miss M. J. Moody, of Bath.—Mr. J. Stokes, of Trowbridge, to Miss M. Griffin, of Aston.—Mr. R. Harris, of Trowbridge, to Miss Clift, of Westbury Leigh.—At Colerne, J. Pickmore, esq. R. N. to Miss L. Warren, of Drewett's Mill, Box.—Mr. Gibbs, of Ford Mills, to Miss J. Skeate, of North Wraxall.—Mr. S. Granger, of Westrip, to Miss M. Simpson, of Corsham.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Pearce. At Corsham, Mrs. Wray, a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Bishopstrow, Mary, widow of Col. George Martin, of the East India Company's Service.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants and visitors of Bath was held at Bath-rooms, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a revision of our penal code. Petitions to both houses were unanimously agreed to.

Married.] The Rev. C. D. Willaume, to Margaret Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lukin, dean of Wells.—Mr. W. Stallard, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Dunn, of Castle Cary.—Lieut. Z. Bailey, of Wanstrow, to Miss Jones, of Leyford.—Mr. Bickham, of Escott Farm, Stogumber, to Miss Bult, daughter of T. Bult, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Smith, widow of Robert S. esq. of Clifton.—In Milsom-street, Mr. R. Thompson.—37, the Rev. Houlton Hartwell, vicar of Loden and Bradpole, Dorset, and an active magistrate of that county.

At Bridgewater, Mr. C. Veale.—At Frome, 99, Mrs. M. Cummings.—At Lamb-bridge, Mrs. Wildens.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Martin to Miss Adams, both of Sherborne.—Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Burton, to Miss M. Davis, of Winterborne Abbas.—Thomas Evans, esq. of Wimborne, to Miss M. Harris, of Norton-street, London.—Mr. J. Evans, to Miss Joyce, both of Shapwick.—Mr. R. Stickland, of Osmington, to Miss J. Booth, of Lyme.

Died.] At Weymouth, Francis W. Schuyler, esq. a justice of the peace, much and justly respected.

At Poole, Amy, wife of George Garland, esq. formerly M. P. for that borough.

At Charmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Bullen, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the recent Devonshire assizes there were 127 prisoners for trial.

Sir Manassch Masseh Lopez, member for Barnstaple, convicted of bribery and corruption, has been removed from his seat, and declared incapable of sitting in the present Parliament. He has since been convicted of these crimes in a court of law, and will be brought up for punishment in the next term.

A rich lode of silver lead has lately been opened on an estate of Earl Morley at Plymouth.

Married.] The Rev. E. Black, B.D. of Exeter, to the widow of Col. Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.—Lieut. J. Gabriel, R.N. of Exeter, to Mrs. Milliard, widow of Major M.—T. Dennis, esq. of Barnstaple, to Miss S. Tayloe, of Gloucester.—At Honiton, Capt. Garratt, R.N.

to Miss C. Price, of New-house, Glamorganshire.—At Rockbeare, Lieut.-colonel Evans, to Miss Ann Sloane, late of Tobago.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Churchill, widow of Samuel C. esq.—Mr. C. Scanes.—The Rev. B. Peckford, a dissenting minister of Chudleigh.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. Fox, a member of the Society of Friends.—T. Cleather, esq.

At Torquay, Louisa Maria, wife of Wm. Baldock, esq. of Malling-house.

At Marley-house, 77, Walter Park, esq. He was high-sheriff of this county in 1791, and represented the borough of Ashburton in four successive parliaments.—At East Budleigh, 73, S. Walkey.—At Shebbear, Mrs. Ann Braund.

CORNWALL.

Married.] J. Fox, jun. of Falmouth, to Anna Peters Tregelles, of Ashfield, both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Truro, 23, Mr. J. Rowe.—Mrs. Stevens.—61, Mrs. Bosustow.

At Penzance, 102, Mrs. Margaret Ford.—60, John Harrington, esq.

WALES.

Married.] Wm. Edwards, esq. to Miss Grove:—Mr. J. Voss, to Miss Walters:—all of Swansea.—Mr. Rowlands, to Miss M. Price, of Carnarvon.—Mr. J. Lloyd, to Miss M. Letsom, both of Wrexham.—T. James, esq. of Henfryn, to Miss H. E. Davies, of Myrtle-hill, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Swansea, 102, Mrs. Mary Thomas.—Mr. H. Perrott.

At Cardiff, Mr. W. Bevan.

At Carmarthen, 66, Mrs. Roch, widow of Mark R. esq.

At Carnarvon, at the Priory, 94, Mrs. Roberts, deservedly respected.

At Bala, Mrs. Roberts.

At Wrexham, 88, Mrs. Taylor, of Llwynynotie.—At Summer-hill, 53, John Jones, esq. late capt. in the 4th regt.—At Glasbury, Joseph Hughes, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] C. McCallum, esq. of Edinburgh, to Margaretta, daughter of the late Col. Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.

Died.] At Aberdeen, W. Ogilvie, esq. professor of Humanity, King's-college.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Lillias Graham, widow of John G. esq. merchant, Jamaica.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Rathdowney, Queen's County, Capt. Rankin, to Miss S. Eliz. Monck.—Lieut. G. E. Powell, R.N. of Great Connell, county of Kildare, to Miss C. Kingdon, of Exeter.

Died.] At Dublin, Catherine, wife of R. S. Tighe, esq. of South-hill, county of Westmeath.—At Brookville, Mrs. Guinness, wife of Benjamin G. esq. deservedly esteemed for her general benevolence, and the active part she took in the formation of the Lying-in Charity, Bath.—44, Wm. Dickinson, jun. esq. formerly of Birmingham.